(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2390.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1792.

STOCKHOLM, *August* 5.

IT has been notified by a circular letter to all the provinces, that whoever has to present a petition to the king, shall not kneel down, as this subjection belongs only to the Supreme Being, and when observed towards men, is unworthy the dignity of a free nation, and of human nature.

SPIRE, *August* 11.

The Austrians began to bombard Landau on the 8th instant, about four o'clock in the morning. The marshal Bouille has joined the Imperial army.

MANHEIM, *August* 4.

Last night, about eight o'clock, a detachment of Austrian horse attacked the French cavalry near Effingen and drove them back with great loss under the cannon of Landau.

The skirmishes between the two armies are frequent, and from the superior discipline of the Imperial and Prussian troops, victory generally crown their arms.

Head Quarters at Contz, in the environs of Treves, August 6.

Yesterday, the 5th inst. the army entered the camp. The van-guard, under the command of the prince of Hohenloe, lies encamped between Gravenmach and Wawren.

The king's quarters are in the monastery of the Carthusians, and those of the duke of Brunswick at Contz. Hostilities are immediately to be commenced, but at present both parties are nearly inactive.

The French patriots at Landau have sent an address to all the Jacobin clubs in France, in which they declare their resolution to perish in the ruins of the fortress rather than to surrender.

The garrison consists now of 10,000 men.

VALENCIENNES, *August* 17.

The commissioners applaud general Dillon's frankness very much; and if that officer's order given out the 14th instant, could have caused a momentary bad impression, in like manner if M. Dumourier's refusal to publish it could have been disapproved—the two following letters will justify both the generals, and will prove them worthy of the confidence of their soldiers and the nation.

General Dumourier's answer to general Dillon's of the 14th of August.

"I am very much concerned, my dear general, that you should have given such an imprudent order—I should be very sorry to cause it to be executed in the camp of Maulde; you should have waited for official accounts, or the arrival of the commissioners, and have all not to have issued a declaration which is a crime against the sovereignty of the nation. I have not leisure to explain the reasons to you; but I hope that on more mature deliberation you will thank me for my disobedience, and that you will do away, yourself, the bad impression which your ill-timed order may have caused in your army—I tell you the truth as to a friend.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

General Dillon to the Commissioners of the National Assembly.

"*Gentlemen*,

"As I was going my rounds, I received your letter from Valenciennes; on my return, I eagerly take up my pen to answer it. I should instantly repair to Valenciennes, if I could quit my post in the hour of danger. I had just dispatched a courier to M. Dumourier, at Maulde, to give him notice, that the enemy were in motion towards their side, when I received a letter from him, informing me of the same movements on his quarter.—M. de la Noue expects to be attacked to-morrow.

"It is very evident that the enemy mean to strike a great blow. We are on our guard on all sides, and well disposed to die for the state. At break of day I shall send out scouts to watch the enemy's motions as far as the frontiers; if, in the morning, I see no appearance of an attack on this camp, or that of Maubeuge, I shall be at Valenciennes about four o'clock. If they march I shall let you know, and request you to come here, where you shall be safe and comfortable in a castle; removed from all danger. I long to know the motives of your mission. Deeply afflicted at what I heard imperfectly, my courage can never fail, when there is a question of defending the state.

(Signed) "ARTHUR DILLON."

STRASBURG, *August* 20.

A Prussian army, supported by a body of 6000 Austrians is marching towards Thionville—another, reinforced by 12,000 French emigrants is proceeding near Lyons.

Both columns consist of about 50,000 men.—It seems to be their plan to divide themselves into two bodies, one third of which is to besiege the two above mentioned places, while the main army attempts to enter France. They are confident that thousands of French male-contents will flock to their standard.

Besides the 50,000, a corps de reserve of 12,000 men for each column, at about seven leagues from the main army. Another body of French emigrants, supported by 4000 Austrians, is advancing towards the duchy of Deux Ponts. The troops of the palatinate have orders to follow the same plan, but in different directions.

PARIS, *August* 23.

You will find by a letter from M. Servan, that in the night between the 19th and 20th, M. la Fayette went over to the enemy. The manner is differently related. It is said that he was made prisoner while reconnoitring—by others, that he is gone to Holland, in order to pass over into England; but with more probability of truth, that under the pretence of opening the gates of Sedan to the commissioners of the national assembly, he and seventeen of his suit majors, among whom were M. Alexander Lameth, M. Beauharnois, and M. Gouvion, the brother of the general that fell so gloriously, took the opportunity of throwing themselves into the hands of one of the advanced posts of the enemy, and by which they were made prisoners of war. There certainly was no other way by which he could save his life against the decree of the assembly, which instigated every one to hunt him down.

"We have this day accounts that the commissioners have suspended M. Luckner. This feeble old man, whose Germanic thirst of money would make him yield to every possible condition, however fordid, the commissioners, upon inquiry, did not choose to entrust with the fate of France.

"You will see that M. Montmorin was taken at the house of a washer-woman in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine. His examination at the bar of the assembly was very interesting. His dexterity in repelling the members was admirable. He said, the letters found in the Thuilleries were not addressed to him. He had no apartments in the palace. There was another Montmorin, governor of Fontainbleau, and to him possibly these letters might be directed. On searching him several doses of opium were found in his pockets; but so perfect was his address, that it is thought they will not find ground for accusation in his conduct."

The suspension of M. Luckner and M. Dillon, has followed the flight of M. de la Fayette. The marshal has of late begun to think his power somewhat independent of the legislative body, and M. Dillon's first letter, after the 10th instant, certainly indicated an intention to support the king against the national assembly, if any struggle could be maintained between them. M. Kellerman has the command of M. Luckner's army.

The three commissioners lately imprisoned at Sedan, are now released.

NORTHERN ARMY.

MAUBEUGE, August 21.

Colonel Dampierre, at the head of a detachment of three hundred men, marched against a party of Imperialists, posted at the bridge of Salte, though it rained so violently the whole night, that above 100 soldiers lost their shoes in the heavy roads; the detachment marched three leagues in three hours, and appeared in the presence of the enemy at break of day. Were it not for the impetuous ardour of 30 dragoons, that were posted to cut off the enemy's retreat, the French infantry would have been surrounded and taken. The imperial hussars owed their lives to the swiftness of their horses. The colonel fearing that his wet and weary troops should catch cold standing still, returned to camp by the right bank of the river Sambre, after having destroyed a great part of the bridge.

CENTRAL ARMY, (Late La Fayette's).

SIERK, August 21.

The Imperialists and Prussians begin to infest our frontiers and commit every kind of depredation. Several French detachments attack and repel them. They seem at once to threaten Thionville, Moyenwie and Longwy. Our army is becoming more formidable every day; reinforcements are pouring in upon us without interruption; patriotism cannot swell higher in every breast.

Head-Quarters of the ARMY *on the* RHINE, August 18.

There is nothing new here. Our patroles have been reinforced and multiplied all along the Rhine. Every military aid has been recurred to in order to protect us from being taken in the rear or in the flank. Redoubts and intrenchments abound here. We are well situated. The defiles of Porentruy, of Biche and Pirmasens, are well provided with cannon, and can be defended against a whole army. There is not a day but a new battalion arrives to us;—to be sure they are recruits; but the cause is good; they will beat veterans.

LONDON, *August* 27.

Four ships of the line have been put into commission by the lords of the admiralty, during their present tour, and ordered to be manned, as speedily as possible. Such disposition of cutters is also directed as usually precedes an impress. A rumour has thus absurdly arisen, that the power of Great-Britain is to be directed against the liberty of France.

Sincerely we believe that no such measure is intended, and we notice the report only for the purpose of giving it as much contradiction as can result from the most obvious principles of justice and policy.

The duke of Brunswick's army is composed of the flower of the Prussian troops.

All deserters, and especially all the French in the several regiments, were left behind in Prussia; so that great confidence is placed in the fidelity of the men. It is certain that mutual contempt and hatred prevail between the Prussian troops and the several corps of emigrants. The latter are undisciplined and disorderly. On a distribution of bread to the troops, they wanted to take the management of the whole; and all the prudence and authority of the chiefs on both sides were necessary to prevent the Prussian soldiers and the French nobles from coming to blows.

The following are the precise words of a Prussian general, in a letter to a friend at Brussels—"We have 13,000 emigrants in our army, who have 20,000 horses for use, and as much baggage as would be sufficient for an army of 30,000 men. They have every thing that they ought not have, and nothing of what they ought, for making war."

Other letters assure that it is still in contemplation to remove them entirely from the combined armies.

Aug. 28. Lord *Gower* having settled the affairs which detained him in France, will be in town to-morrow night, if no unforeseen accident prevents him.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Lisbon, brought by the Expedition packet in 16 days, in which the rev. Dr. Willis, captain Willis, and several others, came passengers.

All the custom-house cutters at Portsmouth were yesterday put under the command of admiral lord Hood, and several other dispositions made, which are never adopted but for the purposes of a general impress of seamen.

Whether these steps indicate an intention in our court to take an active part in the continental disputes, or whether they are merely precautionary measures to enable us to act as circumstances and sound policy may afterwards dictate, a little time will probably determine.

It is confessed in Paris, that the advanced guard of the main army at Fontenoy has sustained an attack by the Austrians, in which 400 men fell on the side of the French, though the enemy was repulsed.

The duke of Brunswick was at Luxembourg for a few hours on the 14th of this month. On the 15th came the king of Prussia on horseback, whom the governor received at the entrance of the town, and accompanied with great form to all the remarkable parts of the fortress. After taking some refreshment, he returned on the same day to the camp at Montfort.

Extract of a letter, brought by the Dutch mail yesterday.

"The general M. de la Fayette, and 19 officers of rank, who were making the best of their way to Holland, were stopped near Liege, and taken prisoners by the Liegeois legion; the general claimed the right of nations, being on neutral ground, but he was given to understand that he must submit to the right of arms, and he was made prisoner with all his followers."

Copy of a letter from M. la Fayette, to the municipality of Sedan, dated August 18.

"Commissioners of the national assembly are to arrive, to preach an unconstitutional doctrine to the army. It is evident to every unprejudiced man, that on the 10th of August, the epoch of the king's suspension, the national assembly had been violated, and the members who have accepted of such a mission, can be only the chiefs or the instruments of the faction that have thus enslaved the national assembly and the king.

"In the terms of the law relative to the state of war, and on my sole and personal responsibility, I call upon the municipality of Sedan to detain the persons calling themselves commissioners from the national assembly, and to put them in safe custody, under the guard of a superior officer, who, equally on my sole and personal responsibility, shall execute this order, which he cannot refuse to do, without being immediately brought to answer before a council of war.

"I must also call upon the constituted authorities of departments, by virtue of the same laws, to approve of these measures, and I shall make the same requisition to the tribunal of the district of Sedan, and to the different departments in which are stationed the troops committed to me.

"This letter, deposited at the municipality, will serve as a voucher to shew that neither the community of Sedan, nor the national guard, whom the law puts under my command, nor the troops of the army vo-

A Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpoſe of diſpoſing of the following property belonging to the ſubſcriber, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

A WELL finiſhed two ſtory framed HOUSE, in School-ſtreet, 36 feet by 20 feet 10 inches, the lot 50 feet front, and valued at £.650, this is the higheſt prize. The next is a houſe and ſtore, on Church-ſtreet, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Joſeph Burneſton, 46 feet front, valued at £.450.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

1 Prize of a houſe and lot on School-ſtreet, in fee ſimple - -	£.650	
1 ditto of a houſe on Church-ſtreet, ditto - ditto - -	450	
1 ditto 12 neat mahogany chairs in hair ſeats and braſs nails - -	36	
1 ditto a mahogany deſk and book-caſe - - - -	30	
1 ditto a mahogany wardrobe -	17	10
1 ditto a mahogany ſide-board table	17	10
1 ditto a ſet of mahogany dining tables - - - -	15	
2 ditto a mahogany deſk at £.12 10 each - - - -	25	
4 ditto of 6 mahogany chairs at £.12 per half dozen - -	48	
4 ditto of a pair of mahogany card-tables, at £.9 per pair - -	36	
4 ditto of 6 walnut chairs, at £.8 per half dozen - - -	32	
2 ditto of a mahogany eaſy chair, at £.5 10 each - - -	11	
4 ditto of a field bedſtead, mahogany poſts and vaſes, complete, at £.5 5 each - - -	21	
4 ditto of a mahogany breakfaſt table, at £.4 10 each - - -	18	
4 ditto of a gum field bedſtead complete, at £.4 each - -	16	
2 ditto of a mahogany claw table, at £.3 5 each - - - -	6	10
1 ditto of a mahogany claw table	3	
2 ditto of a backgammon table, at £.2 5 each - - - -	4	10
6 ditto of a mahogany chamber table, at 40ſ. each - - -	12	
2 ditto of a fire-ſcreen, at 35ſ. each	3	10
298 ditto caſh, at 35ſ. each - -	521	10
346 Prizes,	1974	
782 Blanks,		
1128 Tickets at 35ſ.	1974	

As the above property is low, and the furniture at caſh prices, and there being but little more than two and a quarter blanks to a prize, it is hoped the public will ſee the advantage in purchaſing tickets. The lottery will be drawn ſome time in September next, or ſooner if the tickets are ſold, of which public notice will be given. Proper managers will be appointed previous to the drawing.

*** *Tickets may be had of Meſſieurs George Mann, John Randall, William Goldſmith, Richard Mackubin, and at the Printing-Office.* 19

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th inſt. a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, and a coarſe cloth over jacket, ſhort and round, he had other cloaths with him, which cannot well be deſcribed, he is likely, of a very dark complexion, full faced, and has a remarkable fine ſet of teeth, he is ſlow of ſpeech, and rather awkward in his manners, is a tolerable good blackſmith, but has never worked as foreman of a ſhop; he was formerly the property of Henry May, late of this county, blackſmith. This fellow was taken out of gaol at Alexandria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but has ſince made his eſcape; when he was apprehended he had a forged paſs in his poſſeſſion, and it is expected he may have procured another. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro and brings him to me, or ſecures him in any gaol ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

12 RICHARD BEARD.

N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to paſs for a free man, as there are many free blacks paſſing about the country; when he went to Alexandria his intention was to have made his eſcape by water, I therefore forewarn all maſters of veſſels, and others, from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, if they ſhould they may expect to be dealt with agreeably to law. R. B.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

A Liſt of Letters

Remaining in the Poſt-Office, Allen's-Freſh, which, if not taken up before the firſt of January next, will be returned to the General Poſt-Office as dead Letters:——

JOHN C. JONES, Cedar Point, (4), free; James Cotrell, near Allen's Freſh, Peter Cartwright, Robert Slye, Meſſieurs Douglas and Sims, William Scott, Benjamin Reeder, Benjamin Marſhall, paid, Newport; Edward Mead, John Gibſon, Charles county. 2

THOMAS A. DYSON, D. P. M.

Allen's Freſh, October 3d, 1792.

Cambridge, September 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the general aſſembly, at the next ſeſſion, to make the road leading from EASTON to AKERS's FERRY a public road down to the water, and to condemn a piece of land at the ſaid ferry for the purpoſe of a ferry houſe. 7

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that ſhe intends to preſer a petition to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, praying that an act may paſs, to authoriſe her to ſell and diſpoſe of, in behalf of her children, the land on which ſhe now lives, which land was deviſed to her ſaid children, by her late deceaſed huſband, John Wallace.

JUDITH WALLACE.

Charles county, September 15th, 1792. 5

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to releaſe him from debts, which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM STEPHEN COMPTON.

Waſhington county, September 25, 1792. 5

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to make application to the next ſeſſion of aſſembly for an act of inſolvency to releaſe him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOSEPH WOOD.

Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-Town Gaol, Aug. 29, 1792. 8X

Anne-Arundel county, September 16, 1792.

THE ſubſcriber having conveyed all his property to truſtees, for the benefit of his creditors, and ſtill finding that there is reaſon to apprehend that the whole will be inſufficient to pay all claims againſt him, is conſtrained to give this public notice to his creditors, that he intends to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency in his favour.

6 W. WORTHINGTON.

NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland to releaſe me from my embarraſſments, being unable to pay my juſt debts.

1 8X GIDEON CLARK.

George-Town, Kent county, Aug. 26, 1792.

I DO hereby, in obedience to the directions of the court, give notice, that a repreſentation of the ruinous ſituation of the public gaol of Kent county will be laid before the next general aſſembly, to the end, that a law may be paſſed, ſhould the ſame be thought neceſſary, for erecting a new one at the expence of ſaid county. By order of the court,

BEN. CHAMBERS, clk.

Kent county, July 29, 1792. 8X

To be HIRED,

An excellent Woman Cook,

SHE is honeſt and induſtrious, and well qualified, from conſtant and conſiderable employment in her line of buſineſs, to manage the affairs of a kitchen.—She has one female child, who muſt be taken with her. Inquire of THE PRINTERS.

September 6, 1792. 7

THE ſubſcriber intends petitioning the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, to be releaſed from his confinement in gaol.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

Somerſet county, Maryland, September 16th, 1792. 5

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, to confirm my right to part of a tract of land, late the property of JOHN and MARGARET SMITH, which was conveyed to me by JAMES SCOTT, lying in this county, and is part of a tract of land called NEW MONSTER.

JAMES COCHRAN.

Cæcil county, State of Maryland, September 7, 1792. 7

Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-town gaol, Auguſt 29, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to make application to the next ſeſſion of aſſembly for an act of inſolvency to releaſe him from debts which he is unable to pay.

7 GEORGE ADAMS.

St. Mary's county, September 10, 1792.

WHEREAS a certain Elizabeth Jeniſer purchaſed a tract of land, lying in St. Mary's county, called Papaw Fields, of the commiſſioners of confiſcated property, and the ſubſcriber afterwards intermarried with the ſaid Elizabeth, and at her particular deſire and conſent he exchanged the aforeſaid land with a certain Thomas Smoot, for which he give his bond for the conveyance of the ſame, and before the matter was ſettled the ſaid Elizabeth died, which put it out of his power to comply with his agreement;—This is therefore to give notice, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act to authoriſe and empower him to convey the ſame agreeable to the tenor of his bond.

4 W. B. SMOOT.

Caroline county, September 3, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to obtain an act to confirm his title to a tract of land, lying and being in Talbot county, called The ADDITION, which is claimed by him in virtue of a contract for the ſame thereof by JAMES DICKINSON, deceaſed, the attorney in fact of the late ANTHONY RICHARDSON, a British ſubject, to the father of the late ANDREW MEEK.

7 PETER EDMONDSON.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, in Upper Marlborough, on Thurſday the eighth day of November next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

TWENTY valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, among them are a valuable blackſmith, a young woman who is a good cook, and the others, which are grown, are good plantation labourers. This property will be ſold on a credit of two and three years, the purchaſers to give bonds with approved ſecurity, the intereſt to be paid annually.

6 HANNAH WEST, Executrix of STEPHEN WEST, deceaſed.

Woodyard, Auguſt 28, 1792.

AN induſtrious Mechanic, capabable of teaching PSALMODY in its different parts, who is willing to act as clerk and ſexton to a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, and can come well recommended, will be informed of an eligible ſituation by making himſelf known to the Printers of this Gazette. 5

I INTEND to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to compenſate me for the real property of James Jones which was confiſcated and ſold.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Auguſt 28, 1792. 8X

Calvert county, September 10, 1792.

THE ſubſcriber being unable to pay his debts gives notice, that he intends petitioning the general aſſembly of this ſtate, at their next meeting, to paſs an act of inſolvency in his favour.

7 GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH.

Charles county, September 4, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to diſcharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.

7 EDWARD W. BOSWELL.

ON the ſecond Wedneſday in November next an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, for ten electors for the purpoſe of chooſing a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States.

6 WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be prefered to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, for an act to repeal an act for the preſervation of the breed of fiſh. 3

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 1, 1792.

THE partnerſhip of EDWARD and MORDECAI HALL, being mutually diſſolved, and conſequently neceſſity calls for a final cloſe of the buſineſs that they may make good their engagements—therefore immediate payment from thoſe indebted to the firm is humbly requeſted—pray attend.

4X ED. and M. HALL.

Frederick-Town Gaol, Sept. 17, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to make application to the next general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency, to releaſe him from debts which he is unable to pay.

4 THOMAS SCHLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to confirm his title to certain tracts of land, in Anne-Arundel county, willed to him by his late father James Sanders.

4 ROBERT SANDERS.

THE ſubſcriber being unable to diſcharge his debts intends to petition the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency.

6 WILLIAM KEENE, jun.

Dorcheſter county, September 12, 1792.

2X WANTED,

A wet and dry NURSE

Who can come well recommended.

INQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS.

Bacon's Laws

To be SOLD at the PRINTING OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

Where may be had, the late edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND. And alſo, a few copies of the Laws, ſince that publication. 8

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIIIth Year.) THE (No. 2390.)

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neral Dumourier's answer to general Dillon's of the 14th of August.

"I am very much concerned, my dear general, t you should have given such an imprudent order—hould be very sorry to cause it to be executed in the mp of Maulde; you should have waited for official ounts, or the arrival of the commissioners, and ve all not to have issued a declaration which is a me against the sovereignty of the nation. I have leisure to explain the reasons to you; but I hope on more mature deliberation you will thank me my disobedience, and that you will do away, rself, the bad impression which your ill-timed ormay have caused in your army—I tell you the th as to a friend.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

neral Dillon to the Commissioners of the National Assembly.

"*Gentlemen*,

"As I was going my rounds, I received your letter m Valenciennes; on my return, I eagerly take up pen to answer it. I should instantly repair to lenciennes, if I could quit my post in the hour of nger. I had just dispatched a courier to M. Dumourier, at Maulde, to give him notice, that the ene were in motion towards their side, when I received tter from him, informing me of the same movenents on his quarter.—M. de la Noue expects to be tacked to-morrow.

"It is very evident that the enemy mean to strike great blow. We are on our guard on all sides, and ll disposed to die for the state. At break of day I all send out scouts to watch the enemy's motions as r as the frontiers; if, in the morning, I see no apearance of an attack on this camp, or that of Mauuge, I shall be at Valenciennes about four o'clock. If they march I shall let you know, and request u to come here, where you shall be safe and comrtable in a castle; removed from all danger. I long know the motives of your mission. Deeply afflicted what I heard imperfectly, my courage can never ry, when there is a question of defending the state.

(Signed) "ARTHUR DILLON."

STRASBURG, *August* 20.

A Prussian army, supported by a body of 6000 ustrians is marching towards Thionville—another, inforced by 12,000 French emigrants is proceeding Saar-Louis.

Both columns consist of about 50,000 men.—It ms to be their plan to divide themselves into two odies, one third of which is to besiege the two bove mentioned places, while the main army attempts to enter France. They are confident that thousands of French male-contents will flock to their standard.

Besides the 50,000, a corps de reserve of 12,000 men for each column, at about seven leagues from the main army. Another body of French emigrants, supported by 4000 Austrians, is advancing towards the duchy of Deux Ponts. The troops of the palatinate have orders to follow the same plan, but in different directions.

PARIS, *August* 23.

"You will find by a letter from M. Servan, that in the night between the 19th and 20th, M. la Fayette went over to the enemy. The manner is differently related. It is said that he was made prisoner while reconnoitring—by others, that he is gone to Holland, in order to pass over into England; but with more probability of truth, that under the pretence of opening the gates of Sedan to the commissioners of the national assembly, he and seventeen of his etat majors, among whom were M. Alexander Lameth, M. Beauharnois, and M. Gouvion, the brother of the general that fell so gloriously, took the opportunity of throwing themselves into the hands of one of the advanced posts of the enemy, and by which they were made prisoners of war. There certainly was no other way by which he could save his life against the decree of the assembly, which instigated every one to hunt him down.

"We have this day accounts that the commissioners have suspended M. Luckner. This feeble old man, whose Germanic thirst of money would make him yield to every possible condition, however fordid, the commissioners, upon inquiry, did not choose to entrust with the fate of France.

"You will see that M. Montmorin was taken at the house of a washer-woman in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine. His examination at the bar of the assembly was very interesting. His dexterity in repelling the members was admirable. He said, the letters found in the Thuilleries were not addressed to him. He had no apartments in the palace. There was another Montmorin, governor of Fontainbleau, and to him possibly these letters might be directed. On searching him several doses of opium were found in his pockets; but so perfect was his address, that it is thought they will not find ground for accusation in his conduct."

The suspension of M. Luckner and M. Dillon, has followed the flight of M. de la Fayette. The marshal has of late begun to think his power somewhat independent of the leigislative body, and M. Dillon's first letter, after the 10th instant, certainly indicated an intention to support the king against the national assembly, if any struggle could be maintained between them. M. Kellerman has the command of M. Luckner's army.

The three commissioners lately imprisoned at Sedan, are now released.

NORTHERN ARMY.

MAUBEUGE, August 21.

Colonel Dampierre, at the head of a detachment of three hundred men, marched against a party of Imperialists, posted at the bridge of Salte, though it rained so violently the whole night, that above 100 soldiers lost their shoes in the heavy roads; the detachment marched three leagues in three hours, and appeared in the presence of the enemy at break of day. Were it not for the impetuous ardour of 30 dragoons, that were posted to cut off the enemy's retreat, the French infantry would have been surrounded and taken. The imperial hussars owed their lives to the swiftness of their horses. The colonel fearing that his wet and weary troops should catch cold standing still, returned to camp by the right bank of the river Sambre, after having destroyed a great part of the bridge.

CENTRAL ARMY, (Late La Fayette's).

SIERK, August 21.

The Imperialists and Prussians begin to infest our frontiers and commit every kind of depredation. Several French detachments attack and repel them. They seem at once to threaten Thionville, Moyenwie and Longwy. Our army is becoming more formidable every day; reinforcements are pouring in upon us without interruption; patriotism cannot swell higher in every breast.

Head-Quarters of the ARMY *on the* RHINE, August 18.

There is nothing new here. Our patroles have been reinforced and multiplied all along the Rhine. Every military aid has been recurred to in order to protect us from being taken in the rear or in the flank. Redoubts and intrenchments abound here. We are well situated. The defiles of Porentrury, of Biche and Pirmasers, are well provided with cannon, and can be defended against a whole army. There is not a day but a new battalion arrives to us—to be sure they are recruits; but the cause is good; they will beat veterans.

LONDON, *August* 27.

Four ships of the line have been put into commission by the lords of the admiralty, during their present tour, and ordered to be manned, as speedily as possible. Such disposition of cutters is also directed as usually precedes an impress. A rumour has thus absurdly arisen, that the power of Great-Britain is to be directed against the liberty of France.

Sincerely we believe that no such measure is intended, and we notice the report only for the purpose of giving it as much contradiction as can result from the most obvious principles of justice and policy.

The duke of Brunswick's army is composed of the flower of the Prussian troops.

All deserters, and especially all the French in the several regiments, were left behind in Prussia; so that great confidence is placed in the fidelity of the men. It is certain that mutual contempt and hatred prevail between the Prussian troops and the several corps of emigrants. The latter are undisciplined and disorderly. On a distribution of bread to the troops, they wanted to take the management of the whole; and all the prudence and authority of the chiefs on both sides were necessary to prevent the Prussian soldiers and the French nobles from coming to blows.

The following are the precise words of a Prussian general, in a letter to a friend at Brussels—"We have 13,000 emigrants in our army, who have 20,000 horses for use, and as much baggage as would be sufficient for an army of 30,000 men. They have every thing that they ought not have, and nothing of what they ought, for making war."

Other letters assure that it is still in contemplation to remove them entirely from the combined armies.

Aug. 28. Lord Gower having settled the affairs which detained him in France, will be in town to-morrow night, if no unforeseen accident prevents him.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Lisbon, brought by the Expedition packet in 16 days, in which the rev. Dr. Willis, captain Willis, and several others, came passengers.

All the custom-house cutters at Portsmouth were yesterday put under the command of admiral lord Hood, and several other dispositions made, which are never adopted but for the purposes of a general impress of seamen.

Whether these steps indicate an intention in our court to take an active part in the continental disputes, or whether they are merely precautionary measures to enable us to act as circumstances and sound policy may afterwards dictate, a little time will probably determine.

It is confessed in Paris, that the advanced guard of the main army at Fontenoy has sustained an attack by the Austrians, in which 400 men fell on the side of the French, though the enemy was repulsed.

The duke of Brunswick was at Luxembourg for a few hours on the 14th of this month. On the 15th came the king of Prussia on horseback, whom the governor received at the entrance of the town, and accompanied with great form to all the remarkable parts of the fortress. After taking some refreshment, he returned on the same day to the camp at Montfort.

Extract of a letter, brought by the Dutch mail yesterday.

"The general M. de la Fayette, and 19 officers of rank, who were making the best of their way to Holland, were stopped near Liege, and taken prisoners by the Liegeois legion; the general claimed the right of nations, being on neutral ground, but he was given to understand that he must submit to the right of arms, and he was made prisoner with all his followers."

Copy of a letter from M. la Fayette, to the municipality of Sedan, dated August 13.

"Commissioners of the national assembly are to arrive, to preach an unconstitutional doctrine to the army. It is evident to every unprejudiced man, that on the 10th of August, the epoch of the king's suspension, the national assembly had been violated, and the members who have accepted of such a mission, can be only the chiefs or the instruments of the faction that have thus enslaved the national assembly and the king.

"In the terms of the law relative to the state of war, and on my sole and personal responsibility, I call upon the municipality of Sedan to detain the persons calling themselves commissioners from the national assembly, and to put them in safe custody, under the guard of a superior officer, who, equally on my sole and personal responsibility, shall execute this order, which he cannot refuse to do, without being immediately brought to answer before a council of war.

"I must also call upon the constituted authorities of departments, by virtue of the same laws, to approve of these measures, and I shall make the same requisition to the tribunal of the district of Sedan, and to the different departments in which are stationed the troops committed to me.

"This letter, deposited at the municipality, will serve as a voucher to shew that neither the community of Sedan, nor the national guard, whom the law puts under my command, nor the troops of the army vo-

lunteers, and troops of the line, and particularly M. Sicard, colonel of the 43d regiment, whom I appoint to this miſſion, nor the adminiſtrative and judicial bodies who may concur in arreſting the commiſſioners, are ſubject to any reſponſibility, and that it is I, who, faithful to my oaths, to the principles of the declaration of rights, to the conſtitution, which the ſovereign will of the nation has decreed—that it is I alone who call for, as I have a right to do, all the meaſures that may give undeniable proofs of reſiſtance of oppreſſion, the firſt duty of free minds.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

Copy of a letter from M. La Fayette to the municipal officers at Sedan, dated Bouillon, Auguſt 19.

"If the laſt drop of my blood could ſerve the community of Sedan, it has a right to the ſacrifice, and this would coſt me leſs than that which I now make, but at the moment when I foreſee, by reaſons that will not eſcape you, that my preſence with you would tend only in a few days to bring you into danger, I ought to ſpare the city of Sedan the miſfortunes of which I ſhould be the cauſe, and I think the beſt means of ſerving it is by removing from it a man whom all the enemies of liberty have proſcribed, who will never bow to any deſpotiſm, and who, penetrated with grief at being no longer able at preſent to be uſeful to his country, feels conſolation only in the vows he puts up, that the ſacred cauſe of liberty and equality, whoſe holy name is profaned, if that be poſſible, by the crimes of a faction, may not at leaſt be held long in ſubjection, and in the oath which he renews before a community truly patriotic, to be faithful to the principles that have animated his whole life.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

ALBANY, *October* 18, 1792.

Yeſterday was brought to town and lodged in gaol, Jacob Valentine, the perſon charged with the murder of an Indian chief, ſome time ſince, at the Oſwego-falls—and for whoſe apprehenſion the ſupreme executive of this ſtate had, by proclamation, offered a reward of 500 dollars. He denies his having murdered the Indian, but ſays he killed him in his own defence—and that, at the time he was apprehended, he was on his way to deliver himſelf up for trial. He was taken in the ſtate of Vermont, by Mr. Jonathan Ruſſel, of Herkemer county, whither he had purſued him from Upper to Lower Canada, and acroſs the Lakes. Mr. Ruſſel, when in Upper Canada, applied to governor Simcoe for permiſſion to apprehend the ſaid Valentine, if in that province, which was readily granted.

LEXINGTON, *(Kentucky) September* 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Waſhington, dated September 7.

"I arrived here laſt evening, and this inſtant general Wilkinſon arrived; he has been to the battle-ground and found two pieces of cannon that were loſt on the unfortunate fourth of November laſt. Laſt night a party of Indians came to Fort Hamilton and took off about ſixty horſes of the contractors; captain Barbee with ſixty men is in purſuit of them, and I make no doubt will overtake them."

Extract of a letter from a citizen of Cincinnati, September 9th, 1792.

"The day before yeſterday general Wilkinſon returned to this place, from a viſit to the out-poſts, and an extenſive excurſion to general St. Clair's field of ſlaughter, and around the head-waters of the Big Miami—I am informed that he has diſcovered two pieces of the braſs ordnance loſt on the 4th of November—that he explored the country in front of the field of battle, within eight miles of the old Miami village, which turns out to be ſixty miles from the field. He has alſo explored the country to the eaſt of general St. Clair's trace—from whence it appeared that the governor bore much too far to the weſtward. We are told, the general paſſed through ſeveral extenſive encampments, occupied by the ſavages about the month of May, on the head-waters of the Miami, but that he was not able to diſcover any party of theſe murderers; indeed it is probable that was not his object, as he does, I am informed, ſtill conſider himſelf reſtrained from offenſive operations."

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 1.

On the 11th ult. the houſe of repreſentatives of Virginia, unanimouſly reſolved to inſtruct the delegates from that commonwealth to the ſenate of the United States, to uſe their intereſt and exertions to have the doors of that honourable body opened to the citizens of the union.

The following is a true account of the number of votes taken in each county of this ſtate, at the late election for delegates to repreſent this ſtate in congreſs.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	P. Key,	J. Parnham,	G. Dent.
St. Mary's,	409	99	6
Charles,	41	506	619
Calvert,	105	42	346
	555	647	971

SECOND DISTRICT.

	J. F. Mercer.	J. Thomas.	R. A. Contee.
P. George's,	797	372	23
Anne-Arundel,	504	513	
Annapolis,	104	154	
	1405	1039	23

THIRD DISTRICT.

	U. Forreſt.	W. H. Dorſey.
Montgomery,	249	270
Frederick,	250	160
	499	430

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Thomas Sprigg.
Frederick,	28
Waſhington,	231
Allegany,	148
	497

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Samuel Smith.	Cha. Ridgely.
Baltimore-town,	1075	134
Baltimore county,	540	893
	1615	1027

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Gab. Chriſtie.	W. Matthews.	J. L. Webſter.
Harford,	1117	49	
Cecil,	671	533	
Kent,	205	559	1
	1993	1141	1

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Wm. Hindman.	James Tilghman.
Queen-Anne's,	722	404
Caroline,	250	247
Talbot,	417	649
	1389	1300

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Wm. V. Murray,	G. Scott,	L. Dennis.
Dorcheſter,	582		
Somerſet,	255	1	
Worceſter,	678	1	87
	1515	2	87

	Wm. Winder.	J. Gunby.	H. Parker.	J. S. Purnell.
Worceſter	6	4	1	1

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

Thomas Sim Lee, Eſquire,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general aſſembly did by an act paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this ſtate, for chooſing a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, and for the regulation of the ſaid elections, and alſo to repeal the act of aſſembly therein mentioned," direct that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and inſtruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, ſhould enumerate and aſcertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and perſon choſen as repreſentatives, and by proclamation ſigned by the governor, and diſperſed through the ſtate, declare the names of the perſons duly elected as repreſentatives; We, in purſuance, of the directions of the ſaid act, do by this our proclamation, declare that by the returns made to us, it appears that George Dent, John F. Mercer, Uriah Forreſt, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Chriſtie, William Hindman, and William V. Murray, Eſquires, are duly elected repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States.

GIVEN in council at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this thirty-firſt day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

The following gentlemen are recommended to the voters of Maryland as electors of preſident and vice-preſident:

His excellency Thomas Sim Lee, Eſq; Alexander C. Hanſon, Eſquire.

Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, J. H. Stone, Eſquire.

Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's, John Hall, Eſquire.

Montgomery, and that part of Frederick attached thereto, Benjamin Stoddert, Eſquire.

Waſhington, Allegany, and that part of Frederick attached thereto, Philip Thomas, Eſquire.

Baltimore-town and county, J. E. Howard, Eſquire.

Harford, Cæcil and Kent, Peregrine Lethroury, Eſquire.

Caroline, Talbot and Queen-Anne's, Edward Lloyd, Eſquire.

Dorcheſter, Somerſet and Worceſter, Levin Winder, Eſquire.

This arrangement will give an elector for each of the diſtricts within this ſtate, and governor Lee and Mr. Hanſon are ſuch characters as it is expected all Maryland will willingly combine to elect.

CONTINENTAL.

Somerſet county, October 19, 1792.

HAVING been informed that my name is mentioned in a ticket for electors of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, which is circulating on the weſtern ſhore, I take this opportunity of returning my warmeſt acknowledgments to thoſe gentlemen whoſe partiality to me has honoured me with this nomination; but, at the ſame time, it is neceſſary for me to inform the public, that the routine of official duty in which I am engaged, and which will not elapſe until after the commencement of winter, will neceſſarily preclude me from ſerving in ſuch an appointment—I muſt therefore requeſt, that the name of ſome other gentleman may be inſerted in the ticket inſtead of mine.

JOHN DONE.

*** We are authoriſed to ſay, that LEVIN WINDER, Eſquire, will ſerve as an elector of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, if elected.

*** THE Editors are authoriſed to ſay, that John Rouſby Plater will ſerve as an elector of the preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, if honoured by the ſuffrages of Maryland.

A Still-Houſe to be rented,

About three miles from Town.

THERE are two STILLS in it, one containing by eſtimation between eighty and one hundred gallons, the other about forty gallons, with a malt kiln, and other fixtures and neceſſary apparatus for carrying on the diſtilling or brewing buſineſs. The building is at preſent out of repair, but can be ſoon put in proper condition. For further particulars inquire at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, October 30, 1792. 1

TO BE SOLD,

A neat PHAETON,

With or without a PAIR *of young ſtout* BAY MARES.

Inquire of the Printers. 1

Wet and Dry Good Store.

Now opening,

At his Store, near the Dock,

ANTIGUA, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Gin, &c. Hyſon, Hyſon-ſkin and Bohea Teas; Coffee, Lump, Loaf, and Brown Sugar, Raiſins, Soap, Starch and Blue; Nutmegs, Pepper, Salt, mould and dipped Candles, with ſundry articles of DRY GOODS, too tedious to mention.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Annapolis, October 30, 1792. 1 2 3 4

THE drawing of the lottery for the diſpoſal of Mr. C. HOLLYDAY's PROPERTY at Vienna and Annapolis, is poſtponed to a future day. When the tickets are diſpoſed of, timely notice will be given of the time of drawing.

THE MANAGERS.

Annapolis, 20th October, 1792. 1

In CHANCERY, October 23, 1792.

MORDECAI JONES, of St. Mary's county, having this day filed a petition, ſetting forth that on the ſixth day of February, ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-nine, a certain Caleb Jones, brother of the ſaid Mordecai, executed a deed indented for conveying unto him, the ſaid Mordecai, and his heirs, part of a tract of land lying in ſaid county, called *Beekworth's Ledge*, containing forty-eight acres, more or leſs, and deſcribed by certain courſes, that the ſaid deed from accident, and without any fraudulent deſign, hath not been recorded agreeably to law, that the ſaid Caleb, at the time of executing the ſaid deed, reſided in ſaid county, but hath ſince removed, and is not at this time a reſident of the ſtate of Maryland, and the ſaid Mordecai praying by his petition, a decree of this court, for recording the ſaid deed, agreeably to the acts of aſſembly for ſuch caſes provided. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Mordecai, do give notice by procuring a copy of this order, to be inſerted ſix weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, of his application aforeſaid and intent, that the ſaid Caleb, or his legal repreſentatives, may appear in this court, on the firſt day of January next, for the purpoſe of ſhewing cauſe (if any there be), wherefore a decree ſhould not be paſſed as aforeſaid.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 1

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to confirm their titles to ſeveral parcels of land, lying in Montgomery county, which they purchaſed of the eſtate of colonel John Murdock, deceaſed.

JAMES M. LINGAN,
JOHN THRELKELD.

George-town, September 20, 1792. 1

The SUBSCRIBER has for Sale, on reaſonable Terms, at his Store,

A COLLECTION of BOOKS, on Religion, Phyſic, Hiſtory, Science and Novelty, among them many valuable publications on Architecture; Stationary of various kinds, elegant Pictures, Jewellery and Plated Ware, with ſundry Dry Goods.

JOSEPH CLARK. 2

THE ſubſcriber has alſo for SALE, a number of valuable LAW BOOKS, which he will ſell on GAIN to any perſon that will purchaſe the whole.

Annapolis, November 1, 1792.

George-town, September 20, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland for an act to empower the truſtee of her children to ſell and convey ſaid children's lands.

DOROTHY BARBER.

TO BE SOLD,

On FRIDAY, the 2d day of NOVEMBER next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at public ſale, on the dwelling plantation of Dr. DAVID CLARK, late of Prince-George's county,

SUNDRY ARTICLES of PERSONAL PROPERTY, conſiſting of a quantity of valuable medicine, ſome ſhop furniture, books, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs and plantation utenſils.

The above property will be ſold on a credit of 12 months, except in caſes where the amount of articles purchaſed may not exceed ten pounds; where bonds are taken, good ſecurity will be required.

THO. CLARK, Executor.

Perſons who want to hire plantation ſlaves, may be accommodated on the above-mentioned day.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on TUESDAY the 20th day of NOVEMBER,

THREE hundred acres, part of a TRACT of LAND, known by the name of PERRYWOOD, lying in Prince-George's county, on the eaſt ſide of the weſtern branch of Patuxent river, about four miles from Upper-Marlborough; the land is rich, the better half thereof is woods well timbered; a plot of the land may be ſeen by applying to Mr. JOHN RIDGEWAY living on the premiſes, who will ſhew the lines of the land. Poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer, the firſt day of January next. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by

GARLAND CALLIS,
ANTHONY ADDISON,
CLEMENT BROOKE,
} Truſtees, for Addiſon Murdock.

October 18th, 1792.

Johnſon and Harwood,

HAVE removed their ſtore into Meſſrs. WALLACE and MUIR's ſtone houſe, on the Dock, lately in the occupation of Meſſrs. Thomas Johnſon, and Co. where they have for ſale, a variety of

Fall and Winter GOODS;

They have likewiſe juſt received the following ARTICLES in the

Grocery Line,

All of which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms;

Loaf, Lump, and Brown SUGAR,
FRENCH BRANDY, of a Superior Quality,
SPIRITS,
Weſt-India and New-England RUM,
PORT WINE,
HOLLAND GIN,
Caſtile and Brown SOAP,
CHOCOLATE,
CANDLES,
RAISINS, COFFEE,
ANCHOVIES, Fine SALT, &c. &c.

N. B. Fine and Superfine FLOUR, by the barrel.

Mr. G. Leimburner,

INFORMS the ladies, that he has removed to the city of ANNAPOLIS, for the purpoſe of inſtructing thoſe ladies who wiſh to be taught on the piano forte, harpſichord, common or piano forte guitar. Thoſe ladies who are not ſupplied with inſtruments, will be furniſhed till they have an opportunity of purchaſing them. G. L. is to be found at capt. J. Thomas's, oppoſite W. Pinkney, Eſquire's.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday the ſixth day of November next, for caſh, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling plantation of JOHN HALL, deceaſed,

SUNDRY HORSES, HOGS, COWS and SHEEP.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ſaid hall, are requeſted to exhibit them on the day of ſale, legally authenticated, for payment, and all thoſe who are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH MARRIOTT, jun. Adm'r.

By an order of the orphan's court, will be EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, the fifteenth day of November,

A LOT of GROUND, under a ſmall ground rent, with the improvements thereon, conſiſting of a convenient brick houſe, two ſtories high, in good repair, and a ſmall wooden tenement, late the property of captain JOHN PITT, deceaſed. The terms of ſale will be made known at the time.

WILLIAM PITT, Adminiſtrator.

October 15th, 1792.

On MONDAY, 17th DECEMBER next, will be offered for SALE, at Frederickſburgh,

TWO HUNDRED likely Virginia born SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children, of all ages and deſcriptions, on twelve months credit, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid, a moderate diſcount will be allowed for all ready payments. Meſſieurs William Holberne and William Hale, are appointed my agents in conducting the ſale.

JOHN TAYLOE.

Mount-Airy, September, 1792.

To be SOLD at Port-Tobacco, by PUBLIC SALE, on the tenth day of NOVEMBER next,

A TRACT of LAND called COOL SPRINGS, lying within five miles of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, containing by patent 510 acres. Application may be made to Mr. Notley Maddox, living on the land, who will ſhow it, or to

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Piſcataway, October 16th, 1792.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 25, 1792.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a mulatto lad, about 20 years of age, by the name of TOM, who ſays he belongs to Daniel M'Carty, of Fairfax county, Virginia; he is five feet four inches and a half high; had on and with him the following articles of cloathing, viz. one blue cloth over jacket, and ditto overalls, three oſnabrig ſhirts, two pair ditto trouſers, two oſnabrig jackets, and an old felt hat bound with linen. The owner is deſired to take him away by the 8th day of November, or he will be ſold for his fees and other charges, by

WILLIAM D. BEALL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all perſons hunting, with dog or gun, on my lands lying on Fiſhing creek and Oyſter creek, and on my dwelling plantation near Annapolis.

J. T. CHASE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend petitioning the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſitting, to paſs a law to make valid a will, purporting to be the laſt will and teſtament of THOMAS SEMMES, now a lunatic, but who was in full poſſeſſion of his reaſon at the time he executed ſaid will, and for dividing the property, real and perſonal, as there ſtated, after making ſuch proviſion for life for the ſaid Thomas Semmes, as the wiſdom of the aſſembly ſhall deem expedient.

James Semmes,
Joſeph Milbourne Semmes,
Ignatius Semmes,
Aquilla Scott,
Anne Semmes,
Mary Semmes,
Catharine Semmes,
Elizabeth Semmes.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber being unable to pay his debts, intends to petition the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRISS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I the ſubſcriber intend to apply to the next St. Mary's county court, after due notice hath been given, for a commiſſion to mark and eſtabliſh the bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, lying in the ſame county, called and known by the names of *Temple Bar*, *Loughborough*, *Oxford* and *Addition*, agreeable to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

JOHN ABELL, ſen.

October 20, 1792.

THE Truſtees of Charlotte Hall School are requeſted to meet at the Cool-Springs, on the 15th of November next, on buſineſs which very much requires their particular notice.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Regiſter.

October 17, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I mean to apply to the next county court, to be holden for Talbot county, at Eaſton, in the ſaid county, on the 4th Monday in November next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound my following tracts of land, called *Dover Marſh*, *Dover*, and part of *Lower Dover*, lying and being in ſaid county, on Choptank river, of which I am ſeized in fee, and ſome of the lines whereof depend on courſe and diſtance only; according to the act of aſſembly lately made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN W. HARRISON.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, now in the cuſtody of the ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county for debts which he is unable to diſcharge, intends to apply to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for the benefit of an inſolvent act.

JOSHUA DORSEY, of Henry.

Anne-Arundel county, October 19, 1792.

RAN AWAY on the 2d of this inſtant, a negro lad named ISAAC, about nineteen years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, dark complexion, and ſtammers very much in his ſpeech if he is ſpoke to very ſharp by any body; if he has any marks I know them not. Any perſon ſecuring the above fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS, and all reaſonable charges paid by

NICHOLAS WATKINS, of Stephen.

Bacon's Laws

To be SOLD at the PRINTING OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

Where may be had, the late edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND. And alſo, a few copies of the Laws, ſince that publication.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For the purpoſe of diſpoſing of valuable property in the diſtrict of COLUMBIA, conſiſting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promiſing young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the weſtern extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patowmack and city of Waſhington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Waſhington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the weſt by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this ſtream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building ſtone. On this lot are two beautiful ſituations for houſes.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a houſe as a country ſeat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Waſhington, and are all advantageous and beautiful ſituations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is			£. 7000
No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at	£. 20 per acre	2140 0 0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.		1680 0 0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.		780 0 0
1 to 14,	14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,		910 0 0
	1 prize in caſh,		100 0 0
	1 ditto,		50 0 0
	1 ditto,		46 0 0
647	ditto, of 40s. each,		1294 0 0
			£. 7000
667	Prizes.		
3333	Blanks.		

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidſon, Eſquires, George-Town. George Walker, Eſquire, city of Waſhington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidſon, Eſquires, Annapolis.

This ſcheme contains ſeveral very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Waſhington, whoſe increaſe in value will keep pace with the growth of the riſing empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the ſmall ſum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country ſeat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now poſſeſſing an extenſive commerce.

The ſubſcriber propoſes drawing this Lottery in George-Town, on the firſt Monday in May next, or ſooner, if the tickets are all ſold, which he flatters himſelf will be the caſe from his preſent proſpects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the caſh prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a liſt of the fortunate numbers will be immediately publiſhed. The crop now on the lots is reſerved to the ſubſcriber. A plot of the lots may be ſeen at Mr. George Mann's.

TICKETS may be had of Meſſrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidſon, Eſquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

Notice.

AS the ſubſcriber cannot poſſibly know the fate of a number of his LOTTERY TICKETS now in Europe, for ſale, before the laſt of September, he is under the neceſſity of extending the time of drawing his lottery to ſome time in November next.

J. T. BOUCHER.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away the firſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living near Annapolis, a NEGRO MAN, named TOM, about 21 years of age, five feet two or three inches high, a likely well made fellow; had on when he went away, a pair of nankeen breeches, old woollen jacket, country linen ſhirt, and old felt hat; it is ſuppoſed he will make towards the Manor, on Weſt river, as his father lives there, with Mr. Benjamin Owens. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings reward, if taken above ten miles from home thirty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

October 9, 1792.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the Fork-bridge in Anne-Arundel county, in November laſt, a ſmall red and white BULL yearling, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay the charges, and take him away.

FRANCIS WHITE.

October 4, 1792.

A Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of disposing of the following property belonging to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

A WELL finished two story framed HOUSE, in School-street, 36 feet by 20 feet 10 inches, the lot 50 feet front, and valued at £.650, this is the highest prize. The next is a house and store, on Church street, now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Barneston, 46 feet front, valued at £.450.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

1 Prize of a house and lot on School-street, in fee simple	- -	£.650
1 ditto of a house on Church-street, ditto	- ditto - -	450
1 ditto 12 neat mahogany chairs in hair seats and brass nails	- -	36
1 ditto a mahogany desk and book-case	- - - -	30
1 ditto a mahogany wardrobe	-	17 10
1 ditto a mahogany side-board table		17 10
1 ditto a set of mahogany dining tables	- - - -	15
2 ditto 2 mahogany desk at £.12 10 each	- - -	25
4 ditto of 6 mahogany chairs at £.12 per half dozen	- -	48
4 ditto of a pair of mahogany card-tables, at £.9 per pair	- -	36
4 ditto of 6 walnut chairs, at £.8 per half dozen	- - -	32
2 ditto of a mahogany easy chair, at £.5 10 each	- - -	11
4 ditto of a field bedstead, mahogany posts and rails, complete, at £ 5 5 each	- -	21
4 ditto of a mahogany breakfast table, at £ 4 10 each	- - -	18
4 ditto of a green field bedstead complete, at £.4 each	- - -	16
2 ditto of a mahogany claw table, at £.3 5 each	- - - -	6 10
1 ditto of a mahogany claw table		3
2 ditto of a backgammon table, at £.2 5 each	- - - -	4 10
6 ditto of a mahogany chamber table, at 40s. each	- - -	12
2 ditto of a fire-screen, at 35s. each		3 10
298 ditto cash, at 35s. each	- -	521 10
346 Prizes,		1974
782 Blanks,		
1128 Tickets at 35s.		1974

As the above property is low, and the furniture at cash prices, and there being but little more than two and a quarter blanks to a prize, it is hoped the public will see the advantage in purchasing tickets. The lottery will be drawn some time in September next, or sooner if the tickets are sold, of which public notice will be given. Proper managers will be appointed previous to the drawing.

*** *Tickets may be had of Messieurs George Mann, John Randall, William Goldsmith, Richard Mackubin, and at the Printing-Office.* 20

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat, osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a coarse cloth over jacket, short and round, he had other cloaths with him, which cannot well be described, he is likely, of a very dark complexion, full faced, and has a remarkable fine set of teeth, he is slow of speech, and rather awkward in his manners, is a tolerable good blacksmith, but has never worked as foreman of a shop; he was formerly the property of Henry May, late of this county, blacksmith. This fellow was taken out of gaol at Alexandria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but has since made his escape; when he was apprehended he had a forged pass in his possession, and it is expected he may have procured another. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to me, or secures him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

18 RICHARD BEARD.

N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to pass for a free man, as there are many free blacks passing about the country; when he went to Alexandria his intention was to have made his escape by water, I therefore forewarn all masters of vessels, and others, from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, if they should they may expect to be dealt with agreeably to law. R. B.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Allen's-Fresh, which, if not taken up before the first of January next, will be returned to the General Post-Office as dead Letters:——

JOHN C. JONES, Cedar Point, (4). free; James Correll, near Allen's Fresh, Peter Cartwright, Robert Sye, Messieurs Douglas and Sims, William Scott, Benjamin Reeder, Benjamin Marshall, paid, Newport; Edward Mead, John Gibson, Charles county.

THOMAS A. DYSON, D. P. M.

Allen's Fresh, October 3d, 1792. 3X

Cambridge, September 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, at the next session, to make the road leading from EASTON to AKERS's FERRY a public road down to the water, and to condemn a piece of land at the said ferry for the purpose of a ferry house. 9X

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that she intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly at their next session, praying that an act may pass, to authorise her to sell and dispose of, in behalf of her children, the land on which she now lives, which land was devised to her said children, by her late deceased husband, John Wallace.

JUDITH WALLACE.

Charles county, September 15th, 1792. 6

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts, which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM STEPHEN COMPTON.

Washington county, September 25, 1792. 6

Anne Arundel county, September 16, 1792.

THE subscriber having conveyed all his property to trustees, for the benefit of his creditors, and still finding that there is reason to apprehend that the whole will be insufficient to pay all claims against him, is constrained to give this public notice to his creditors, that he intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in his favour.

7 W. WORTHINGTON.

To be HIRED,

An excellent Woman Cook,

SHE is honest and industrious, and well qualified, from constant and considerable employment in her line of business, to manage the affairs of a kitchen.—She has one female child, who must be taken with her. Inquire of THE PRINTERS.

September 6, 1792. 9

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of this state, to be released from his confinement in gaol.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

Somerset county, Maryland, September 16th, 1792. 6

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of this state, to confirm my right to part of a tract of land, late the property of JOHN and MARGARET SMITH, which was conveyed to me by JAMES SCOTT, lying in this county, and is part of a tract of land called NEW MORSTER.

JAMES COCHRAN.

Cæcil county, State of Maryland, September 7, 1792. 9X

Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-town gaol, August 29, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next session of assembly for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

9X GEORGE ADAMS.

St. Mary's county, September 10, 1792.

WHEREAS a certain Elizabeth Jenifer purchased a tract of land, lying in St. Mary's county, called Papaw Fields, of the commissioners of confiscated property, and the subscriber afterwards intermarried with the said Elizabeth, and at her particular desire and consent he exchanged the aforesaid land with a certain Thomas Smoot, for which he give his bond for the conveyance of the same, and before the matter was settled the said Elizabeth died, which put it out of his power to comply with his agreement;—This is therefore to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to authorise and empower him to convey the same agreeable to the tenor of his bond.

5 W. B. SMOOT.

Caroline county, September 3, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to obtain an act to confirm his title to a tract of land, lying and being in Talbot county, called The ADDITION, which is claimed by him in virtue of a contract for the sale thereof by JAMES DICKINSON, deceased, the attorney in fact of the late ANTHONY RICHARDSON, a British subject, to the father of the late ANDREW MEIN.

9X PETER EDMONDSON.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, in Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the eighth day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

TWENTY valuable NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, among them are a valuable blacksmith, a young woman who is a good cook, and the others, which are grown, are good plantation labourers. This property will be sold on a credit of two and three years, the purchasers to give bonds with approved security, the interest to be paid annually.

7X HANNAH WEST, Executrix of STEPHEN WEST, deceased.

Woodyard, August 28, 1792.

Virginia, Richmond, Sept. 26, 1792.

I REQUEST of Mr. PARKER FOWLER, of Maryland, to inform me in what part of that state he resides, and what estate is in his hands belonging to his nephew, Joseph Fowler, whose mother married Peter Defain, and removed to this state, and brought him with them. Joseph Fowler died in the American army in 1777, and left me his widow and three children; they are now alive. In case of the death of Mr. Parker Fowler, I will be much obliged to his heirs, executors or administrators, or any other person who will be so kind to give me the above information as speedily as possible through this channel, and I will most cheerfully defray the cost.

4 ANNE FOWLER.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Haberdeventure last night, a GELDING of a deep black colour, about seven years old, full fifteen hands high, very slender streight legs, low neck, carries his head low and tail low, he may have some saddle spots but no other white about him, I do not know that he has been branded, trots and has been used for the carriage he is shod before, he is the property of Mr. A. Scott. Whoever delivers him, shall receive TWO DOLLARS REWARD, together with a reasonable compensation for trouble and expences; and if he has been stolen, I will give TEN POUNDS to any one who will discover the thief, so that he be convicted.

M. J. STONE.

October 3d, 1792. 3

I WILL give a REWARD of TWELVE DOLLARS, for apprehending and delivering to me or confining in any gaol, TOM, a mulatto, about twenty-seven years of age, about the middle size, by trade a carpenter, very fond of his hair-wool, and generally has it queued and tied with cat skin.

PEE, a dark mulatto, under the middle size, thick and well set; these fellows, on pretence of petitioning for freedom in the general court, have eloped several times, and PEE in August last was taken on South-river near the ferry and brought home, the dress, having several changes, cannot be described, they call themselves SHORTER, but probably may take the name of BUTLER. The above reward will be paid for both, or SIX DOLLARS for either; as they have made an acquaintance about South-river and in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, it is presumable they lurk thereabouts.

2 HENRY ROZER.

Notley Hall, Prince-George's county, October 16th, 1792.

AN industrious Mechanic, capable of teaching PSALMODY in its different parts, who is willing to act as clerk and sexton to a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, and can come well recommended, will be informed of an eligible situation, by making himself known to the Printers of this Gazette.

Calvert county, September 10, 1792.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts gives notice, that he intends petitioning the general assembly of this state, at their next meeting, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour.

9X GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH.

Charles county, September 4, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to discharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.

9X EDWARD W. BOSWELL.

ON the second Wednesday in November next an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis for ten electors for the purpose of choosing a president and vice-president of the United States.

7 WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be prefered to the general assembly at their next session, for an act to repeal an act for the preservation of the breed of fish.

4

Frederick-Town Gaol, Sept. 17, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

5 THOMAS SCHLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next session assembly of Maryland, to confirm his title to certain tracts of land, in Anne-Arundel county, willed to him by his late father James Sanders.

5 ROBERT SANDERS.

THE subscriber being unable to discharge his debts intends to petition the general assembly at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

7X WILLIAM KEENE, jun.

Dorchester county, September 12, 1792.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ONNER WILKINS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make *immediate* payment.

2 H. and R. DAVIDGE, Adm'rs.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2391.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1792.

LONDON, *August* 23.

BY yesterday's mail from France, we have the following particulars: The king and queen remain in the temple, which the commissioners appointed by the community of Paris have been busy in rendering as suitable as possible their accommodation. The following is the official ement of the commissioners:

We are adding all local conveniences to the ging of the destituted family. The apartments in tower seem most to unite security with pleasant- . 1. The ground-floor contains five rooms with apel.—This floor is the place of meeting for all family during the day; they take their repast in of the balconies of the great saloon, on the side of garden; a stair-case has been made to it; on all there are mats and straw-coverings. 2. From saloon a wooden stair-case has been formed to the story, where is the lodging of Louis XVI. which been disposed exactly as he desired. 3. The nd story is occupied by the persons in the interior ice. 4. The family occupy the building, which the tower, and which will be entirely insulated. Of the suite of apartments connected with the er, the first will be occupied by the daughter and r of Louis XVI. the second, on one side, by ia Antonietta; the third, on the other side, by dame Lamballe.

Particular requests of the wife of Louis XVI. mitted to the council-general of the community.— Two intelligent and able men to serve in the in- or of the building, and there only. 2dly. A stout for the same purpose in those private cases, in ich a man cannot be about a woman. (This re- st is given literally from the queen's own words). y. That the laundresses and other working persons ll be permitted to deliver into safe hands the arti- now in their possession. " In this respect, (con- ued the commissioners) we have provisionally or- ed, that all articles brought for Louis XVI. or his fe, shall be delivered to them, and the receipt veri- d by themselves. If the community approve these ections, they shall be continued to M. Palloy.

(Signed) LEONARD, BOURDON, TRUCHON, DEFINEUX."

Many members of the community are constantly out the temple, superintending the preparations de, partly for the security, and partly for the con- ience of the king. Louis appears, during the atest part of the morning, in the garden, and views se preparations with indifference. The communi- have received such indisputable proofs of plans for rying him off, that a fosse twenty feet wide is or- ed to be sunk round the building. Notwithstand- all precautions, it is known that there have been sons taking the height of the walls, and plans of new erections, with which they have escaped. Besides the exterior guard, there is now one for the erior, consisting of 50 men, who are relieved once twenty-four hours.

Sept. 8. The most moderate accounts state the slain the late tumults at Paris to be 4000, the highest l them 7000—On Monday at twelve o'clock the ult continued with little diminution.—The na- al assembly, the public offices, the treasury, ring all these horrors were unviolated. A letter ceived by one of the most respectable families in wn, states the capture of Verdun, and that the pulace, excited, by this new disaster, were expected destroy the royal family. But we are inclined to ink, that Verdun is not yet taken, though a report that effect prevailed in Paris on Monday.

Amidst those horrors, the only pleasing reflection is, at when this shocking news left Paris, the temple, e residence of the royal family, was unattacked, d from the strong guard placed there by the munici- lity, it was hoped it would remain in safety—Upon e whole, it may rationally be expected, from the w undoubted near approach of the duke of Brunf- ick to Paris, that the bloody scene will soon be osed; and that all the temperate and rational part of e citizens, instead of opposing his entrance, will re- ive him and his army with cordial and open arms.

As yet, no other irruption has been made into rance, than that by the duke of Brunswick. Landau d Saar-Louis, supported by the army of M. Biron, ep the prince of Hohenloe in awe: and M. Du- ourier covers the northern frontiers; 10,000 men om M. Biron's army have joined M. Kellermann, d 15,000 others will follow the duke of Brunswick.

BOSTON, *October* 20.

MARTINICO.

We learn that three French men of war, with ransports, lately arrived near that island, with 3000 roops on board; but that the Islanders dreading a epetition of the mischiefs which had been committed by the national troops who had before arrived among them, determined to oppose their landing. In consequence, on the signal being given that the fleet was in sight, the citizens assembled in arms, disarmed a body of national troops that were in garrrison, unmaned a frigate that lay in the harbour, and sent word to the admiral that he could not be permitted to land the troops. The admiral notwithstanding came into the port, and attempting to land some of the troops, was fired upon, and obliged to put to sea. He has since, we learn, sailed for St. Domingo. The above is the report of the day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *October* 24.

We are informed that several families have within a few days come into this neighbourhood, from the western frontiers of this state, for safety. They report that the inhabitants in general are under great apprehensions of an attack from the Indians—who, at this time, seem determined upon hostilities against the United States, from one end of the frontier to the other.

NEW-YORK, *October* 26.

AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE.

By late papers received from Lisbon, several frigates and cutters had sailed for Gibraltar, to keep the Algerines within the Straits—Four frigates and six cutters had also sailed for the Brazils, to cruize on that station, in order to intercept any illicit traders, as they have lately been very frequent there.

We are informed by a letter from Amsterdam of the 23d of August last, that an additional duty has taken place, of one half per cent. ad valorem on all goods exported from the United Netherlands to the United States of America—and one per cent. on all goods imported into said Netherlands from the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 30.

By the ship Neil Malcom, captain Gill, from London, we have accounts from France as late as the 3d of September; that on the 2d of that month, a dreadful scene had been acted in Paris. It having been reported that the duke of Brunswick's army were moveing on towards the capital, a resolution was formed, that 60,000 persons, capable of bearing arms in the city of Paris, should immediately march out to fight the invaders, and this was scarcely said, before it was executed. Sixty thousand patriots, enthusiastically mad for war, were seen under arms. But, dreadful to relate, they came to a resolution not to leave any aristocrats in Paris behind them; lest, if they should be defeated by the duke, the aristocrats would form an enemy in the rear: Accordingly, they ransacked the houses and prisons of Paris, and, as our reporter states it, they put to death a very great number, amongst whom were Madame Lamballe, the queen's confidant, Montmorin, Rochfoucauld, and one hundred and thirty priests.

A gentleman further informs us, that at Torbay, he saw an English paper of the 10th September, which contained some further intelligence, respecting the affair of the 2d, but concluded by remarking, that on the day following, viz. the 3d of September, every thing was again quiet, and the patriots marching away in high spirits, to receive the combined army.—The duke had taken Verdun and another post near the frontiers.

These accounts, however they may be detailed and shaded, are not so black, as some ridiculous reports of the duke of Clarence with an English fleet, appearing off Brest, in support of the emigrant princes—that Paris was in flames, the king and queen beheaded, and all the patriots in France, about 24 millions, put to the sword—by whom? an army of mercenaries of about 100,000, not one to 240! a thing impossible? No! The French may be in confusion, because some of their leaders are impostors,—but they must and will soon act with cool deliberation and general uniformity, against the tyrant army of slaves.

RICHMOND, *October* 26.

By an express from Knoxville, *(Territory south of the Ohio) we have received the following*

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

It is an undoubted truth, (strange as it may appear) that the baron de Corrondolet, governor of Louisiana, and governor O'Neale, of Pensacola, have opened the stores of the king of Spain, in West-Florida, to the Creeks and Cherokees, and delivered them arms and ammunition in abundance, advising and stimulating them to go to war against the frontier inhabitants of the United States, and that quickly, that now or never was the time, while the United States were engaged with the northern tribes.

On the 30th of September, about midnight, John Buchanan's station, four miles south of Nashville, (at which sundry families had collected, and fifteen gunmen) was attacked by a party of Creeks and Lower Cherokees, supposed to consist of three or four hundred.—Their approach was suspected by the running of cattle, that had taken fright at them, and upon examination, they were found rapidly advancing within ten yards of the gate, and from this place and distance they received the first fire from the man who discovered them (John M'Rory.) They immediately returned the fire, and continued a very heavy and constant firing upon the station, (block-houses surrounded with a stockade) for an hour, and were repulsed with considerable loss, without injuring man, woman or child, in the station.

During the whole time of the attack, the Indians were never more distant than ten yards from the block-house, and often in large numbers close round the lower walls, attempting to put fire to it. One ascended the roof with a torch, where he was shot, and falling to the ground renewed his attempts to fire the bottom logs, and was killed. The Indians fired thirty balls through a port-hole of the overjutting, which lodged in the roof in the circumference of a hat, and those sticking in the walls on the outside are innumerable.

Upon viewing the ground next morning, it appeared, that the fellow who was shot from the roof, was a Cherokee half breed, of the Running Water, known by the whites by the name of Tom Tunbridge's stepson, the son of a French woman, by an Indian; and there was much blood, and signs that many dead had been dragged off, and litters having been made to carry the wounded to their horses, which they had left a mile from the station. Near the block-house were found several swords, hatchets, pipes, kettles, and budgets of different Indian articles; one of the swords was a fine Spanish blade, and richly mounted in the Spanish fashion. In the morning previous to the attack, Jonathan Gee and ——— Clayton were sent out as spies, and on the ground, among other articles left by the Indians, were found a handkerchief and a mocason, known one to belong to Gee, and the other to Clayton, hence it is supposed they are killed.

Undoubted advices have been received, that as early as the 18th of September, as many as 500 Creeks passed the Teneffee, at the Lower Cherokee towns, and below, on their way, as they declared, to make war on Cumberland, and that they were joined by about one hundred Cherokees of those towns. This must have been the party that attacked Buchanan's station. Dreadful havook was expected, but it is now hoped that the check they have received, will induce them to return, without making further attempts upon that settlement.

On the 2d instant, Black's block-house, on the head of Crooked creek, (a branch of Little river) at which there was a sergeant's command, of captain Crawford's company, was attacked by surprise about an hour and an half in the night, by a party of Indians, commanded by a Cherokee of Will's-town, called the Tail, a brother of the Bench, and Talohteske, consisting of three other Cherokees and five Creeks.

James Paul was killed in the house, and George Morse and Robert Sharp at a fire on the out-side, and John Shankland wounded; three horses were killed, and seven taken off.

A few days past, young Gillespie was conducted safe to Nine Mile (Craig's station) by John Christian and two young Cherokees (the Warrior's Son and Kulsatchee) from Estanausa, where he was purchased from the eight Creeks who took him, by James Carey, with the assistance and interposition of Chuleoah, and other chiefs of the Upper Cherokees, for 250 pounds of leather (equal to eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents) and a fifteen pounds sterling horse. The Creeks value a white prisoner and a negro at the same price, and treat them equally as slaves.

Young Gillespie was taken from his father's house, within 20 miles of this place, on the 12th of September, and his elder brother was killed and scalped by the same party.

The principal chiefs of the Cherokees, except those of the Five Lower Towns, have given notice, that the Five Lower Towns are for war, and every other part of the nation for peace with the United States, and there are daily proofs of the truth of both.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Cumberland, to his friend in this place, dated Mill creek, near Nashville, August 31, 1792.

" SIR,

" Since my last, an attack was made on John Berkley and his son, in his peach orchard, near Bledsoe's Lick, by a small party of Indians, of what nation is unknown, about the first instant; the former was wounded, but bravely returned the fire, and killed an Indian in the act of scalping his son. And on the night of the 27th, a party of fifteen Creeks put fire to captain Morgan's house, near the same place, which was happily extinguished, and the party repelled by the aid of captain Lusk's company, stationed for the protection of the frontiers.

" On the succeeding night the same party opened the stables of James Douglass, and took his horses—the next day Samuel Wilson fell in with them, wound-

ed one, put the party to flight, and regained the horſes, a gun, and blanket bloody, which gives reaſon to ſuppoſe the wound was mortal. Much credit is due to Mr. Wilſon for his ſpirited conduct.

"On the 24th ult. the Creeks killed and ſcalped Mr. Ramſay, an old reſident among the Cherokees, and a perſon newly arrived from Charleſton, at the beloved town of Eltanaula (among the Cherokees) in open day, declaring it was their orders and determination to kill the Virginians wherever they found them, (for thus they call the citizens of the United States.) This outrage has given offence to the well diſpoſed of the Cherokees. They have lately committed ſimilar outrages on ſeveral of the white reſidents among the Chickeſaws and Choctaws, who were friends to the United States.

We hear, that a few weeks ago, a number of Creeks paſſed the Teneſſee, at the Running Water, and had with them captives, a pregnant genteel woman, and a pretty boy, about twelve years of age. Who they were, or from whence taken, was not diſcovered, as it is unſafe for the friends of the United States to make ſuch inquiries of captives.

On the 6th inſtant, John Cockran, as he was returning home to his father's houſe, on Little river, was fired on by three Indians, two balls paſſed through his cloaths without doing him any further injury.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 8.

Yeſterday, a ſufficient number of members attending, the houſe of delegates met, and unanimouſly elected the honourable Levin Winder, Eſquire, their ſpeaker.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the houſe of delegates in the preſent general aſſembly, viz.

For Kent county, Thomas Ringgold, Simon Wilmer, Matthew Tilghman and James Ringgold, Eſquires.

For Talbot county, Hugh Sherwood, Daniel Powell Cox, Woolman Gibſon and David Kerr, Eſquires.

For Somerſet county, William Jones, Benjamin F. A. C. Daſhiell, Levin Winder and Levin Denwood, Eſquires.

For Dorcheſter county, John Eccleſton, Solomon Frazier, John Eccleſton, junior, and William Goldſborough, Eſquires.

For Worceſter county, Joſhua Townſhend, Benjamin Dennis, William Purnell and William Corbin, Eſquires.

For Caroline county, Thomas Hughlett, Joſhua Driver, Joſeph Douglaſs and Thomas W. Loockerman, Eſquires.

For Allegany county, Thomas Beall, of Sam. John Hodge Bayard, John Johnſon and Jeſſe Tomlinſon, Eſquires.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

AT a time when the public attention is drawn in conſiderable degree to any particular point, and the nature of the caſe demands a ſpeedy inveſtigation and the deciſion of the legiſlature, it may not be deemed improper for citizens of tolerable information on the ſubject to offer their ſentiment to public view.

The arrangement of the militia is at preſent a topic of much converſation, and a meaſure to which the attention of the aſſembly muſt neceſſarily be drawn this ſeſſion.

The general government has paſſed an act to provide for the national ſafety, by eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States—But to carry their act into effect, muſt reſt upon the ſubſequent proviſions of the ſeveral ſtates compoſing the union—It is then with this legiſlature to determine, whether the militia of Maryland, agreeable to the deſign of the act of congreſs, ſhall be a reſpectable body, and an efficient military defence, or not.

It will be on all hands admitted, that the freedom of a ſtate muſt be ultimately protected by a military force of ſome deſcription or other; and that its efficacy will ever depend upon order and diſcipline—Without theſe, to uſe the phraſe of an able ſtateſman, the largeſt body of armed men will ever be a contemptible mob, eaſily diſperſed. They never will be able to ſuſtain a ſerious charge from half their number of troops of a contrary deſcription. It follows then, that our citizens muſt ſubmit to ſuch diſcipline as will conſtitute them a well regulated military force, or commit the protection of their lives, liberty and property, into the hands of ſtanding troops; which, by the experience of all ages, has been found to be a dangerous meaſure; and is more eſpecially repugnant to the principles of a republican government.—Troops of this deſcription, though compoſed of men who were reared on the ſoil of freedom, and have ever breathed in republican air, will ſoon contract profeſſional habits, imbibe peculiar modes of thinking, and diſtinguiſh themſelves as poſſeſſing intereſts different from thoſe of the community at large. Theſe weaken by degrees, and at laſt diſſolve their attachment to the public weal, beget diſtruſt in the citizens, and ultimately render them hoſtilely to their beſt intereſts.

That the militia may be as well regulated as the circumſtances of the people will admit, is a matter truly deſirable to every lover of his country, and the act of congreſs exhibits the outlines of a law for that purpoſe: But in that act are many blanks, which, to fill up to good purpoſe, will require conſiderable ſkill.

Exemption appears to be an article preſenting itſelf amongſt the firſt to be conſidered—This it would ſeem beſt to touch but lightly. However, *ſome*, no doubt, there *ſhould* be, but it is queſtioned whether they ſhould extend any further than to ſuch perſons whoſe civil employments would not admit of making a campaign, or devoting a requiſite portion of their time to military duties.

Much depends on the appointment of officers—This will give a complexion to the whole arrangement—and to this head particularly our citizens ſeem to pay great attention; and in the firſt place turn their minds to the officers of our late army, and more eſpecially to ſuch of them as have ſeen the moſt ſervice, and therefore beſt acquainted with military rules, order and diſcipline—Indeed common ſenſe ſeems to declare in their favour, and to point them out for the firſt commands, having regard to their former rank reſpecting each other, and their local circumſtances. To appoint men over them of leſs experience, though ever ſo wealthy or well-born, would wound their feelings, and drive them from the ſervice of their country—for it is preſumed they poſſeſs too much patriotiſm, were they even exempted by law, to with-hold their ſervices under proper appointments.

There are a few of our beſt military characters who receive half-pay from *this ſtate*, on account of wounds received in the late war, and who, after their recovery, continued on active military duty to the *end* of the war.—Theſe having manifeſted their attachment to their country in a manner ſo exemplary, it cannot be doubted but they would readily accept appointments, if made with due regard to the grade to which their experience and merit would give them a title.—As they ſtand in the firſt rank veterans, and expert diſciplinarians, they would do honour to their appointments, and render ſingular ſervice to their country.—In ſuch men would the militia have the firmeſt confidence; and on them their country might reaſonably place the utmoſt reliance in every caſe of invaſion, or other emergency.

The Engliſh militia take their ſerjeants from the invalids of Chelſea, who receive pay; and their adjutants are officers taken from the half-pay liſt.

The appointment by the legiſlature or executive of the ſtate, it is preſumed, will only extend to the general and field-officers, as the captains and ſubalterns would be more reſpected, and be likely to be more uſeful, to be choſen by their reſpective companies; and as the uſual mode of appointing the ſtaff is by their reſpective general and field-officers.

The *embodying* the militia is a matter *alſo* of conſiderable import. The act of congreſs enjoins the enrolling of all of a certain deſcription by the captains or commanding officers of their reſpective companies, which preſuppoſes an appointment of company officers by the ſtate. This, it is humbly conceived, in our circumſtances, would ſcarcely be practicable, as neither the number of ſuch officers requiſite, nor their local ſituations, could be aſcertained until the number of companies could be made out, after forming the volunteers corps from the general maſs, and their reſpective bounds ſo far deſcribed as to ſhew from whence the officers ſhould be taken—for it is not preſumed that men will be taken from the diſtrict of any one company to officer another. This being the caſe, in order to carry the act of congreſs into effect, it ſeems neceſſary, in ſome meaſure, to depart from its letter; and after having cauſed the citizens of the given deſcriptions to be numbered, and proper liſts to be returned, to lay the buſineſs of enrolling into companies upon the field-officers.

As the light-horſe and artillery companies are to be compoſed of volunteers, the propriety of forming the light infantry and grenadiers of ſuch alſo may be ſuggeſted.—Taken from among the youthful, hale and active, part of our citizens, actuated by a generous love to their country, and a proper ſenſe of honour, holding themſelves bound to march at a ſhort notice, on any emergency, as advance corps, in conjunction with the horſe and artillery, in any direction the caſe might require, and authority enjoin; they would be a barrier to our liberty, and as far as their ſtrength would extend, an efficient force to give a ſpeedy check and control to events, which otherwiſe might prove of miſchievous, nay ruinous conſequence to the ſtate. If theſe corps are otherwiſe conſtituted, it may be juſtly apprehended they will be but receptacles for the lazy, the proud and effeminate, conſpicuous only for hauteur and uſeleſſneſs.

That part of the act of congreſs which requires the militia-men to furniſh arms at their own expence, cannot fail in our ſtate to bear very hard on many of the people—We have many good and uſeful citizens, who having but their labour to ſupport large families, or from other cauſes of indigence, cannot ſpare as much money as would purchaſe their arms—Wherefore, it ſeems expedient to make ſuch a diſcrimination in this particular as to make proviſion to have this uſeful body of men ſupplied with arms at the public expence.

A principle of honour, and a ſenſe of duty, will be ſufficient to move the virtuous part of our citizens to attend to the proviſions of the law, to ſubmit to diſcipline, and perform their duty with alacrity—But as no community is compoſed of men all of that deſcription, the law will be inadequate to the deſign, if the breach of duty is not made penal—Penalties therefore are neceſſary to enforce a proper degree of diſcipline; and theſe, if not laid with diſcretion, will not anſwer any valuable purpoſe—If too lax, they will not command attention—If on the other extreme, they will give diſguſt, and excite clamour, even when diſpenſed by the moſt judicious officer—Their objects among other articles ſhould extend to the enforcing due attendance at muſters, the neglect of providing and keeping proper arms, ammunition and accoutrements, and, with reſpect to ſuch as may be ſupplied by the public, the loſs or abuſe of them, and alſo, to drunkenneſs, profanity, and diſobedience or diſreſpect to officers during the hours of exerciſe.

As to trials for offences, experience evinces they beſt anſwer their purpoſe when had in a ſummary way—They may be either by a court-martial of officers, or a jury of non commiſſioned officers and privates, with a commiſſioned officer their foreman.

When the militia are firſt organized, it will be requiſite to call them often together, eſpecially the advance or volunteer corps—theſe, it is preſumed, will poſſeſs ſuch a degree of emulation and patriotiſm as will induce them not only to ſubmit to this requiſite, but really to conſider their frequent meetings as a deſirable kind of entertainment—as to the main body, it may be proper to conſult their eaſe and convenience in a greater degree.

The Engliſh militia meet twice a month from March to October inclufive, once in half and once in whole companies, and annually in regiments four days ſucceſſively in Whitſun week.

The diſperſed ſituation of our people in the greater part of the ſtate, will ſcarcely admit of their meeting in regiment at all, and very ſeldom in battalion, wherefore it might be well to conſider their local circumſtances, and regulate matters agreeable to the difference of ſituation—the ſeldomer they meet in regiment or battalion, the oftener they may meet in companies or ſquads, this will be more ſupportable by the people, and much more conducive to a ſpeedy and perfect acquaintance with diſcipline and exerciſe—fifteen or twenty men exerciſing two or three hours once a week would ſoon be made acquainted with field duty, and become dexterous in the uſe of their arms, and would acquire more knowledge in one ſuch meeting than in three field days.

To conclude—good order and diſcipline are the ſoul and ſoul of a militia—if theſe are neglected your militia will ever be contemptible—but, if duly attended to, will render them truly reſpectable—but yet, to effect this, they muſt not be headed by *Summer Soldiers and Sunſhine Patriots*, who ſhrank from the ſervice of their country when it ſtood in the greateſt need—but by *Veterans*—men who ſerved her faithfully through the darkeſt ſtages of a moſt diſtreſſing and a double war—On ſuch men the *State*, the *Community*, the *Militia*, might and would have a perfect reliance—but if thoſe who have ſeen but little ſervice, or none at all, ſhould command, however brave they might be, the militia themſelves, nor the community at large could place any confidence in them—So that the labour and expence of forming and training would be a certain loſs—They themſelves would be but as a deceitful bow, and the law in effect would be a dead letter.

A PATRIOT.

A CHILD LOST!

I LEFT my child, named MARGARET HOGAN, aged about four years, laſt ſpring, with a certain Nicholas Williams, a Frenchman, then living near Liberty-town, for him to take care of until I returned from Philadelphia, to which place I was then going on buſineſs—and now, on my return, find the ſaid Williams is moved away, with my child, to ſome place that all my vigilance has failed in finding out—Therefore, any perſon who can give account where the ſaid Williams now reſides or can be found, and will take the trouble to convey ſuch intelligence to the printer in Hagars-town, will thereby confer a moſt laſting obligation on a poor diſconſolate mother, thus bereaved of her child, and who has no reward to offer other than gratitude.

MARY HOGAN.

N. B. Said Williams is a ſilverſmith, but now follows peddling; and I am told, that he and his wife (who is an Iriſh woman) call the child their own.

October 17, 1792.

☞ The different Printers in the United States who poſſeſs a ſympathy for the maternal feelings, will be pleaſed to publiſh the above.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 4th day of DECEMBER next,

A VALUABLE MILL, with two pair of ſtones and good boulting cloth, with about twenty-five acres of LAND, twenty acres of meadow, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on the north branch of South river, on the great road leading from Annapolis to George-town: She is ſituated in a good neighbourhood for cuſtom, on a valuable ſtream of water; the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock at ſaid mill. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

FRANCIS RAWLINGS.

N. B. I do forewarn all perſons whatever, from hunting with either dog or gun, through my plantation from the date hereof, if they do they may depend on being dealt by as the law directs.

November 1ſt, 1792. 1807/6 F. R.

William Miller,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that he has provided himſelf with an ELEGANT COACHEE and HORSES for the convenience and accommodation of thoſe that want for town uſe, or to go a diſtance, and as it may be more convenient for many to hire a carriage for town uſe in the winter ſeaſon, than be at the great expence of keeping horſes, he will agree to attend any family for a certain time. His terms will be moderate. From his ſobriety and aſſiduity, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public.

November 1ſt, 1792. 1

CAME to the plantation of JOHN FAIRALL, near Queen-Anne, a dark bay GELDING, about thirteen hands high, pretty far advanced in years, no perceivable brand or natural mark. The owner is deſired to come and take him away, on proving property and paying charges.

Prince-George's county. 1807/6

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the PORT-TOBACCO Poſt-Office.

MISS JAKSON, Henry Jackſon, Princes-Anne, Somerſet county; William Saſiver, Prince-George's county, Maryland; John H. Boarman, James Ratcliff, Lawſon Speak (2), John Chandler, Charles county; doctor Guſtavus R. Brown, Thomas Olden, Chloe Farnandis, Baſil Spalding, Francis Sewall, near Port-Tobacco; Sheriff of Charles county; Norman Truman Harriſon, near Benedict; Archibald Jamiſon (2), on board the ſhip Minerva, captain Gibſon.

E. DAVIS, D. P. M.

Muſic Taught.

RAYNER TAYLOR, takes the firſt opportunity of informing thoſe ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, who may wiſh to receive his inſtructions for playing the harpſichord, piano forte, &c. &c. that he is ready to receive their commands, addreſſed to him at Mr. Richards's, Church-ſtreet, when he will not fail waiting on them.

Annapolis, 8th November, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition St. Mary's county March court next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called *Baſeford Manor*, lying in St. Mary's county, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.

St. Mary's county, October 31ſt, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the meeting of the MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, ſtands adjourned to Wedneſday the 14th inſtant, at which time the members are earneſtly requeſted to give their attendance at Mr. Mann's, in Annapolis.

ROBERT DENNY, Sec'ry.

November 2d, 1792.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for Sale, on reaſonable Terms, at his Store,

A COLLECTION of BOOKS, on Religion, Phyſic, Hiſtory, Science and Novels; among them many valuable publications on Architecture; Stationary of various kinds, elegant Pictures, Wellery and Plated Ware, with ſundry Dry Goods.

JOSEPH CLARK.

THE ſubſcriber has alſo for SALE, a number of valuable LAW BOOKS, which he will ſell a BARGAIN to any perſon that will purchaſe the whole.

*** An elegant aſſortment of fine Dutch Quills, and drawing paper, ſuch as double elephant, imperial royal, ſuper royal, fine royal and Caye Medium, &c.

Annapolis, November 8, 1792.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Haberdeventure laſt night, a GELDING of a deep bay colour, about ſeven years old, full fifteen hands high, long under ſtreight legs, low neck, carries his head high and tail low, he may have ſome ſaddle ſpots but no other white about him. I do not know that he has been branded, trots and has been uſed for the carriage, is ſhod before, he is the property of Mr. A. SCOTT. Whoever delivers him, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS REWARD, together with a reaſonable compenſation for trouble and expences; and if he has been ſtolen, I will give TEN POUNDS to any one who will diſcover the thief, ſo that he be convicted.

M. J. STONE.

October 3d, 1792.

A Still-Houſe to be rented,

About three miles from Town.

THERE are two STILLS in it, one containing by eſtimation between eighty and one hundred gallons, the other about forty gallons, with a malt-mill, and other fixtures and neceſſary apparatus for carrying on the diſtilling or brewing buſineſs. The building is at preſent out of repair, but can be ſoon put in proper condition. For further particulars, inquire at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, October 30, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A neat PHAETON,

With or without a PAIR *of young ſtout* BAY MARES.

Inquire of the Printers.

Wet and Dry Goods Store.

Now opening,

At his Store, near the Dock,

ANTIGUA, Jamaica and New-England Rum, Brandy, Gin, &c. Hyſon, Hyſon-ſkin and Bohea Teas; Coffee, Lump, Loaf, and Brown Sugars; Peppers, Soap, Starch and Blue; Nutmegs, Pepper, Candles, mould and dipped Candles, with ſundry articles of DRY GOODS, too tedious to mention.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Annapolis, October 30, 1792.

THE drawing of the lottery for the diſpoſal of Mr. C. HOLLYDAY's PROPERTY at Vienna & Annapolis, is poſtponed to a future day. When the tickets are diſpoſed of, timely notice will be given of the time of drawing.

THE MANAGERS.

Annapolis, 29th October, 1792.

In CHANCERY, October 23, 1792.

MORDECAI JONES, of St. Mary's county, having this day filed a petition, ſetting forth, that on the ſixth day of February, ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-nine, a certain Caleb Jones, brother of the ſaid Mordecai, executed a deed indented for conveying unto him, the ſaid Mordecai, and his heirs, part of a tract of land lying in ſaid county, called *Berkworth's Lodge*, containing forty-eight acres, more or leſs, and deſcribed by certain courſes, that the ſaid deed from accident, and without any fraudulent deſign, hath not been recorded agreeably to law, that the ſaid Caleb, at the time of executing the ſaid deed, reſided in ſaid county, but hath ſince removed, and is not at this time a reſident of the ſtate of Maryland, and the ſaid Mordecai praying by his petition, a decree of this court, for recording the ſaid deed, agreeably to the acts of aſſembly for ſuch caſes provided: It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Mordecai, do give notice by procuring a copy of this order, to be inſerted ſix weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, of his application aforeſaid to the intent, that the ſaid Caleb, or his legal repreſentatives, may appear in this court, on the firſt day of January next, for the purpoſe of ſhewing cauſe (if any there be), wherefore a decree ſhould not be paſſed as aforeſaid.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to confirm their titles to ſeveral parcels of land, lying in Montgomery county, which they purchaſed of the eſtate of colonel John Murdock, deceaſed.

JAMES M. LINGAN,
JOHN THRELKELD.

George-town, September 20, 1792.

On MONDAY, 17th DECEMBER next, will be offered for SALE, at Fredericksburgh,

TWO HUNDRED likely Virginia born SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children, of all ages and deſcriptions, on twelve months credit, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid, a moderate diſcount will be allowed for all ready payments. Meſſieurs William Holberne and William Beale, are appointed my agents in conducting the ſale.

JOHN TAYLOE.

Mount-Airy, September, 1792.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away the firſt inſtant. from the ſubſcriber, living near Annapolis, a NEGRO MAN, named TOM, about 21 years of age, five feet two or three inches high, a likely well made fellow; had on when he went away, a pair of nankeen breeches, old woollen jacket, country linen ſhirt, and old felt hat; it is ſuppoſed he will make towards the Manor, on Weſt river, as his father lives there, with Mr. Benjamin Owens. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings reward, if taken above ten miles from home thirty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

October 9, 1792.

Mr. G. Leimburner,

INFORMS the ladies, that he has removed to the city of ANNAPOLIS for the purpoſe of inſtructing thoſe ladies who wiſh to be taught on the piano forte, harpſichord, common or piano forte guitar. Thoſe ladies who are not ſupplied with inſtruments, will be furniſhed till they have an opportunity of purchaſing one. G. L. is to be found at capt. J. Thomas's, oppoſite W. Pinkney, Eſquire's.

ON the ſecond Wedneſday in November next an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, for ten electors for the purpoſe of chooſing a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

RAYNER TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return thanks to the gentlemen of the veſtry of St. Anne's, Annapolis, for the favour they have conferred on him, by appointing him their Organiſt, and hopes to merit their approbation, and that of every perſon who may contribute towards the ſupporting him in that office, by his attention to the duty of the church. He likewiſe begs leave to inform thoſe ladies and gentlemen, who may chuſe to take inſtructions in muſic, that he will be ready to receive the honour of their commands, before the expiration of the enſuing month.

ANNAPOLIS, October 18th, 1792.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Mr. GEORGE MANN's, on Saturday laſt, a ſmall brown and white BITCH with a collar on. Whoever finds the ſame and will deliver her to Mr. Mann in Annapolis, or Mr. T. Ringgold in Cheſter-town, ſhall have ONE GUINEA REWARD.

Annapolis, October 16th, 1792.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the eſtate of JOSEPH HILL, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requeſted to bring in their claims legally authenticated, in order to receive their devidends of the ſaid eſtate.

JOSEPH HILL, Adminiſtrator.

October 16th, 1792.

SCHEME OF WILLIAM ALLEIN's LAND, &c. LOTTERY.

No. 1,	1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland, lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,	793	10	0
2,	1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, moſtly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,	320	0	0
3,	1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood,	200	0	0
4,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 3,	100	0	0
5,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 4,	100	0	0
6,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 5,	100	0	0
7,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 6,	100	0	0
	1 ditto of 100 dollars caſh,	37	10	0
	21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto,	63	0	0
	145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch ſnuff at 4s. per pound, in bottles,	435	0	0
	Firſt drawn blank,	1	0	0
173	Prizes.	£. 2250	0	0
577	Blanks.			
750	Tickets, at £. 3 each,	£. 2250	0	0

MANAGERS,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, George-town; James Beall, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joſeph Wilkinſon, William Grahame, Peter Emmerſon, Charles Williamſon, John Cheſley, Thomas Parran, Henry Huntt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the eſtimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warrantees, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be ſeen with each of the managers. The caſh prizes to be paid on demand; the ſnuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or tranſfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to thoſe who pay the caſh before the day of drawing. The lottery is purpoſed to be drawn on the third Tueſday in June next, if the tickets are all ſold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a liſt of the fortunate numbers publiſhed immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the ſubſcriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

JOHN HYDE,

In Conduit-Street, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE MANN's new building,

WHERE he carries on the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the loweſt terms; having procured himſelf a number of the beſt workmen, he is enabled to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner: and he can, with pleaſure, inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he can ſerve them upon the moſt advantageous terms, and on the ſhorteſt notice, as he is and will be always ſupplied with the very beſt materials, and is determined to carry on his buſineſs with the greateſt punctuality and diſpatch. Gentlemen wiſhing to purchaſe negro ſhoes, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice with any quantity of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reduced prices. He alſo carries on the

Tanning and Currying Buſineſs

in all its various branches, in the neateſt and beſt manner, where the beſt prices are given for raw and dried HIDES, and all orders for leather thankfully received and faithfully executed. He returns his ſincere and grateful thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for the great encouragement he has experienced in thoſe two branches ſince his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1792.

ALL perſons indebted by bond, note or book debt, to the houſe of THEODORICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and the houſe of Meſſieurs CRACROFT and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are deſired to make immediate payment to Jeſſe Dewees, whoſe receipt ſhall be a ſufficient voucher for any ſuch payments, or to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM COOKE.

Annapolis, October 5th, 1792.

George-town, September 20, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland for an act to empower the truſtee of her children to ſell and convey ſaid children's lands.

2 DOROTHY BARBER.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday the 21ſt day of NOVEMBER next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at public ſale, on the dwelling plantation of Dr. DAVID CLARK, late of Prince-George's county,

SUNDRY ARTICLES of PERSONAL PROPERTY, conſiſting of a quantity of valuable medicine, ſome ſhop furniture, books, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs and plantation utenſils.

The above property will be ſold on a credit of 12 months, except in caſes where the amount of articles purchaſed may not exceed ten pounds; where bonds are taken, good ſecurity will be required.

3 THO. CLARK, Executor.

Perſons who want to hire plantation ſlaves, may be accommodated on the above-mentioned day.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on TUESDAY the 20th day of NOVEMBER,

THREE hundred acres, part of a TRACT of LAND, known by the name of PERRYWOOD, lying in Prince-George's county, on the eaſt ſide of the weſtern branch of Patuxent river, about four miles from Upper-Marlborough; the land is rich, the better half thereof is woods well timbered; a plot of the land may be ſeen by applying to Mr. JOHN RIDGEWAY living on the premiſes, who will ſhew the lines of the land. Poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer, the firſt day of January next. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by

GARLAND CALLIS, ANTHONY ADDISON, CLEMENT BROOKE, } Truſtees, for Addiſon Murdock.

October 18th, 1792. 3X

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that ſhe intends to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, praying that an act may paſs, to authoriſe her to ſell and diſpoſe of, in behalf of her children, the land on which ſhe now lives, which land was deviſed to her ſaid children, by her late deceaſed huſband, John Wallace.

JUDITH WALLACE.

Charles county, September 15th, 1792. 7

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to releaſe him from debts, which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM STEPHEN COMPTON.

Waſhington county, September 25, 1792. 7

Anne Arundel county, September 16, 1792.

THE ſubſcriber having conveyed all his property to truſtees, for the benefit of his creditors, and ſtill finding that there is reaſon to apprehend that the whole will be inſufficient to pay all claims againſt him, is conſtrained to give this public notice to his creditors, that he intends to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency in his favour.

9X W. WORTHINGTON.

To be HIRED,

An excellent Woman Cook,

SHE is honeſt and induſtrious, and well qualified, from conſtant and conſiderable employment in her line of buſineſs, to manage the affairs of a kitchen.—She has one female child, who muſt be taken with her. Inquire of THE PRINTERS.

September 6, 1792. 9

THE ſubſcriber intends petitioning the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, to be releaſed from his confinement in gaol.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

Somerſet county, Maryland, September 16th, 1792. 7

St. Mary's county, September 10, 1792.

WHEREAS a certain Elizabeth Jenifer purchaſed a tract of land, lying in St. Mary's county, called Papaw Fields, of the commiſſioners of confiſcated property, and the ſubſcriber afterwards intermarried with the ſaid Elizabeth, and at her particular deſire and conſent he exchanged the aforeſaid land with a certain Thomas Smoot, for which he give his bond for the conveyance of the ſame, and before the matter was ſettled the ſaid Elizabeth died, which put it out of his power to comply with his agreement;—This is therefore to give notice, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act to authoriſe and empower him to convey the ſame agreeable to the tenor of his bond.

6 W. B. SMOOT.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be prefered to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, for an act, to repeal an act for the preſervation of the breed of fiſh.

5

THE ſubſcriber being unable to diſcharge his debts intends to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency.

9X WILLIAM KEENE, jun.

Dorcheſter county, September 12, 1792.

A LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Poſt-Office at LEONARD-TOWN.

DAVID ENGLISH, Zephaniah Forreſt, captain Henry Carbery, Thomas H. Egan, Eſq; Peter Campbell, Thomas Jenkins, John Allen Thomas, Eſquire, four letters.

CLEMENT SEWALL, P. M.

October 1, 1792. 2

A LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Poſt-Office, ANNAPOLIS, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of January next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters:—

JOHN BULLEN, William Berry (2), Annapolis; Richard Baneſter, near Annapolis; captain James Belt, Queen-Anne; major Benjamin Brookes, Upper-Marlborough; Baſil Brooke, junior, Calvert county; John Briſcoe, St. Mary's county.

John Callahan (2), Joſeph Clark (2), Stephen Clark, John Cartwright, Annapolis; Major Richard Chew, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (5), Annapolis; Dare and Allnutt, Hunting creek; Richard Darnall (2), Portland Manor; Caleb Dorſey, Samuel Diggens, Anne-Arundel county.

Anne Eaſtham, near Annapolis; John Ellis, Magruder's warehouſe.

Philip R. Fendall (2), William Faris, Annapolis; William Frazier, Herring Bay; Friſby Freeland, Calvert county; John Forbes (8), Benedict.

John Gwinn (7), David Geddes, James Groombridge, care of Wallace, Johnſon and Muir, Frederick and Samuel Green (4), Annapolis; Thomas Gaſſaway, Anne-Arundel county; William Grindell, Benedict.

Samuel H. Howard (3), Hugh Henry, at Governor Lee's, Annapolis; William Hall, Anne Arundel county; John and Francis Hardy, Magruder's warehouſe.

Anne Jackſon, Daniel Jenifer, Annapolis; Redmond Johnſton, Patuxent.

John Long, Ruſſel Lee, Annapolis; Samuel Lane, Pig-Point.

Richard Mackubin, Annapolis; Arthur Murray, Calvert county; James Mewburn, Nottingham.

Banſhaman Okel, Annapolis.

John F. A. Prigg, care of G. Duvall, Annapolis; William Prout, near Annapolis; John Powell, Weſt river; John Parſlong, at major Lanſdale's, Queen-Anne; Parker Fowler, Maryland.

Elizabeth Roſs, Nancy Roſs, Henry Ridgely (3), Abſalom Ridgely, John Richter, care of Mr. Mann, Annapolis; John Thomas Richardſon, Weſt river; Jeremiah Randall, Patuxent; Mary Roberts, William Reynolds, Calvert county; William Reed, near Liberty-town.

William Sandiſon, at John Ker's, Annapolis; Thomas Stocket, London-town; Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county; William Sinclair, Lower-Marlborough; Rev. Mr. Simpſon, St. Mary's county; Guſtavus Scott, near Cambridge.

Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, Weſt river.

William Wallace, John Walch, William Wells, Annapolis; Robert Waugh, Head of Patowmack creek; John Weems (3), Calvert county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All perſons ſending to the Poſt-office for LETTERS, are requeſted to ſend the MONEY, as none will be delivered without. 2

Fencing Academy.

JOHN B. LEMAIRE,

PUPIL of the ROYAL ACADEMY, from PARIS,

PRESENTS his compliments to the gentlemen of Annapolis, informs them, he will open a *Fencing School* in this city the beginning of November next. Mr. LEMAIRE hopes that his ſtrict attention will procure him the approbation of his employers; that beautiful accompliſhment, gives a vigour and eaſy motion to every limb, and throws the frame into the moſt graceful attitude.

Thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to encourage his Academy, will call at the Printing-office, or at Mr. Mann's, for the number of pupils they intend to put under his tuition.

Annapolis, October 12th, 1792. 3X

James Robardet,

RETURNS his moſt grateful ſenſe of gratitude to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have patroniſed his SCHOOL, during the laſt ſummer. He reſpectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis and adjacent, that he intends to return agreeable to his employers, by their particular requeſt, to open his ſchool again about the month of April next. He feels happy in having received ſo much politeneſs from the moſt reſpectable characters of this city.

Annapolis, the 13th October, 1792. 3X

Frederick-Town Gaol, Sept. 17, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to make application to the next general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency, to releaſe him from debts which he is unable to pay.

6 THOMAS SCHLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to preſet a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to confirm his title to certain tracts of land, in Anne-Arundel county, willed to him by his late father James Sanders.

6X ROBERT SANDERS.

To be SOLD at Port-Tobacco, by PUBLIC SALE, on the tenth day of NOVEMBER next,

A TRACT of LAND called Cool Spring, lying within five miles of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, containing by patent 510 acres. Application may be made to Mr. Notley Maddox, living on the land, who will ſhow it, or to

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Piſcataway, October 16th, 1792. 4X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend petitioning the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſitting, to paſs a law to make valid a will, purporting to be the laſt will and teſtament of THOMAS SEMMES, now a lunatic, but who was in full poſſeſſion of his reaſon at the time he executed ſaid will, and for dividing the property, real and perſonal as there ſtated, after making ſuch proviſion for life for the ſaid Thomas Semmes, as the wiſdom of the aſſembly ſhall deem expedient.

Jam. Semmes,
Joſeph Milbourne Semmes,
Ignatius Semmes,
Aquilla Scott,
Anne Semmes,
Mary Semmes,
Catharine Semmes,
Elizabeth Semmes.

6

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber being unable to pay his debts, intends to petition the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency.

3X THOMAS B. MORRISS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I the ſubſcriber intend to apply to the next St. Mary's county court, after due notice hath been given, for a commiſſion to mark and eſtabliſh the bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, lying in the ſame county, called and known by the names of *Temple Bar*, *Lamborough*, *Oxford* and *Addition*, agreeable to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

3 JOHN ABELL, ſen.

October 20, 179

THE Truſtees of Charlotte Hall School are requeſted to meet at the Cool-Springs, on the 15th of November next, on buſineſs which very much requires their particular notice.

3 JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Regiſter.

October 17, 179

NOTICE is hereby given, that I mean to apply to the next county court, to be holden for Talbot county, at Eaſton, in the ſaid county, on the firſt Monday in November next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound my following tracts of land, called *Marſh*, *Dover*, and part of *Lower Dover*, lying and being in ſaid county, on Choptank river, of which I am ſeized in fee, and ſome of the lines whereof depend on courſe and diſtance only; according to the act of aſſembly lately made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

3 JOHN W. HARRISON.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, now in the cuſtody of the ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county for debts which he is unable to diſcharge, intends to apply to the next aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for the benefit of the inſolvent act.

3 JOSHUA DORSEY, of Henry.

Anne-Arundel county, October 19, 1792.

RAN AWAY on the 2d of this inſtant, a negro lad named ISAAC, about nineteen years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, dark complexion, ſtammers very much in his ſpeech if he is ſpoke to very ſharp by any body; if he has any marks I know them not. Any perſon ſecuring the above fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS, and all reaſonable charges paid by

3 NICHOLAS WATKINS, of Stephen.

Virginia, Richmond, Sept. 26, 1792.

I REQUEST of Mr. PARKER FOWLER, of Maryland, to inform me in what part of that ſtate he reſides, and what eſtate is in his hands belonging to his nephew, Joſeph Fowler, whoſe mother married Peter Deſaix, and removed to this ſtate, and brought him with them. Joſeph Fowler died in the American army in 1777, and left me his widow and three children; they are now alive. In caſe of the death of Mr. Parker Fowler, I will be much obliged to his heirs, executors or adminiſtrators, or any other perſon who will be ſo kind to give me the above information as ſpeedily as poſſible through this channel, and I will moſt cheerfully defray the coſt.

6 ANNE FOWLER.

Bacon's Laws

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

Where may be had, the late edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND. And alſo, a few copies of the Laws, ſince that publication. 8

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2398.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1792.

PARIS, *August* 28.

WE are informed from Turin, that the events of the 10th of Auguſt have had an effect there very unfavourable to the French cauſe. It was reported there, that the head of Louis XVI. had been cut off, and carried through ſtreets of this capital on a pole. The clergy de- ned in all their pulpits againſt this inſult to royal- and produced ſuch an effect upon their hearts, we are aſſured not leſs than three millions of s have been raiſed there by ſubſcription to enable Sardinian majeſty to aſſiſt the French princes, his -in-law.

reparations are making at Triers for the paſſage of oo Pruſſians, who are daily expected there, and when joined with quotas of troops to be furniſh- the Circle of the Lower Rhine, and the Elec- e of Triers, are to proceed to reinforce the great ral army.

n the 18th of Auguſt, a body of 6000 Heſſians, r the command of their ſovereign, the Land- e of Heſſe Caſſel, began their march from St. r, and by noon reached Simmeren. Next day arrived at Kitchberg on the Hunnſburch, and out halting, continued their march towards Triers, re they wait for further orders.

he French emigrants encamped at Knoz ſtruck tents very early in the morning of the 18th of uſt, and began their march for the duchy of Lux- urg. The French princes have fixed their head ters at Walbredimus, near the city of Luxem- .

FEMALE INTREPIDITY.

young woman of the name of Lacome was g the ranks of the patriots who boldly ſtormed palace of the Thuilleries, amidſt the havoc made he fire of the Swiſs guards.

Whilſt the battle raged, ſhe fought as if ſhe had n equally a ſtranger to fear and to humanity, but n the enemy was overcome, and reſiſtance was at end, ſhe appeared in amiable garb of humanity, nding from violence and outrage, men who, ng thrown down their arms, confeſſed themſelves quiſhed, and ſued for quarter.

n one place ſhe ſaved ſeventy Swiſs ſoldiers from mediate ſlaughter, and collecting a choſen band of riſts, ſhe put herſelf at their head, and placing e ſeventy men in the centre, protected them ugh crowds of people who cried out for their d, which they ſaid ought to be ſhed, to revenge death of the brave patriots whom the Swiſs had .

ut this truly gallant Amazon declared that thoſe ſhould attack theſe diſarmed priſoners muſt firſt her life: nor did ſhe quit them till ſhe had con- d them to priſon, and thus ſecured them from other vengeance ſave that of the law.

he federiſts of the 83 departments, who had wit- d both her bravery in the attack, and her humani- ter victory, beſtowed upon her a civic crown, as reward of her virtues. She appeared, on Satur- laſt at the bar of the national aſſembly, and pre- d this crown to the preſident, as homage paid to patriotiſm of the legiſlature.

e was invited to ſit within the bar; and honour- notion of her and her offering was made in the nal.

BASSETTERRE, *(St. Kitts) October* 4.

A ſquadron of French tranſports, conſiſting of ten leven, with about 2200 national troops on board, rted by a frigate, lately arrived at Martinique, were not ſuffered to land, being ordered away mediately. A part of them put into Montſerrat, three came here for water and proviſions, being great diſtreſs for both: they have neither money credit. They ſent to Guadaloupe, but were re- d any kind of aſſiſtance, and forbid, on pain of th, coming there. Thoſe at Montſerrat, with the modore, have ſince ſailed, but where they are e, we have not been able to learn.—Yeſterday a nch 40 gun ſhip, and another frigate anchored in Road, and ordered the three tranſports away im- diately, with directions to quit theſe ſeas. The ident ſent an officer on board, to inform the cap- , that they were then under the protection of the tiſh—He anſwered, that if they were under the tection of the devil he would have them.—He, wever, ſaluted the officer (lieutenant Hay of the llery) both on going and coming, with ſo guns. this ſituation matters remained till this morning, en the officers of both parties were to meet the ſident, and ſubmit the whole to his deciſion.

Since writing the above, we are informed, from doubted authority, that the commodore of the nch frigate is Malvo, the ſame that threatened laſt r to take the Proſerpine, captain Byron, and actual- failed from Statia for that purpoſe, but was in the d taken himſelf by captain Byron, off Montſerrat; he is a native of Gaudaloupe. He ſent an inſolent letter to Mr. Biſdaile (our preſident) laſt night, threatening to carry off the tranſports, and if the national troops were not delivered up, that when he got the ſhips to ſea he would land his troops with field pieces and put them to death. He ſaid that a counter-revolution took place in France on the 3d of September, and that he abſolutely muſt have the traitors now landed at Old Road—[They all landed laſt night, in number about 1500]—The former part of his threat he has already put into execution, as he is now ſtanding to windward with all the ſhips.

But whether he means to execute the latter, time is to determine. The commander of the troops declared, that rather than be given up to the frigate, he would kill himſelf, knowing well the conſequences, ſhould he fall into their hands: The frigates are manned with a parcel of free-booters of all deſcriptions, picked up as volunteers in Martinique and Gaudaloupe.

Eight o'clock, Thurſday evening. We are juſt informed, that in conſequence of another meſſage ſent off by lieutenant Hay, M. Malvo has brought too under Brimſtone-hill, and is to come on ſhore to-morrow, to ſhew by what authority he took theſe ſhips away.

His excellency general Woodley has given orders to ſupply the French troops here with proviſions, &c.

We do not recollect having ever heard of ſo daring an inſult offered in a Britiſh port to people under the protection of the Britiſh flag, by any nation whatever!—How this will end God only knows!

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 5.

Our laſt accounts from France have been of a very intereſting nature. We leave the duke of Brunſwick, after a ſucceſsful attempt on Longwi and Verdun, upon his march towards Paris. We leave his opponents exerting every nerve to baffle his attempts; 60,000 men from Paris and its neighbourhood raiſed in a few days, and in motion to meet him.

The dreadful maſſacre of the 2d of September cannot be thought of without horror; but can by no means injure the cauſe of the French in the minds of thoſe who reflect. If the deed was committed in a fit of frenzy, the cauſe of it is to be looked for in the unwarrantly attempt of the conſpiring princes, indeed nothing ſo much threatens the king's life as the progreſs of the duke of Brunſwick into the kingdom.

How far he may proceed is a problem of a difficult ſolution—for reaching Paris at the head of his army is extremely problematical. It appears, that though Auſtria and Pruſſia have drawn forth the ſtrength of their empires, moſt of their forces are kept in check by Dumourier, Kellerman and Biron, and Brunſwick alone, at the head of about 60,000 men has made an impreſſion on the frontiers. If the French generals are able to maintain the preſent equilibrium on the frontier, France can ſurely furniſh freemen enough to annihilate the corps under the duke.

By the moſt recent accounts, however, it appears, that Auſtria and Pruſſia are not the only powers with whom France will have to cope,—Ruſſia is entering the liſts and Spain is arming. Such a ſtep, however, on the part of Spain appears rather incredible, conſidering the enlightened mind of D'Aranda, and the ſtate of affairs at home. It is true, it muſt be the intereſts of the Spaniſh monarch to endeavour at replacing the crown of Louis upon his head; but could 60,000 men be ſpared without endangering his own?

The empreſs may waſte her ſubjects blood without alarm, her day is not come, and Ruſſians have not yet learned to think.

But will their united endeavours be effectual againſt millions of freemen who have experienced the ills of deſpotiſm and have taſted of the ſweet of liberty? To Americans it muſt appear impoſſible.

Nov. 8. About the laſt of July a treaty was held at New-Orleans between the Spaniards and the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickaſaws and Choctaws, at which the Spaniards offered them arms and ammunition to go to war againſt the United States. They alſo make them large preſents of goods. The Creeks and Cherokees of the lower towns received their talk. It is ſaid that general M'Gillivray attended the treaty. On the 14th of September about one thouſand Creeks and Cherokees aſſembled at the Teneſſee, and marched againſt the ſettlement of Cumberland. No information of their having made an attack was received at Knoxville the 11th of October.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky dated 27th September.

"We hear from Fort Knox, that the following tribes of Indians, or large deputations, are in the vicinity of that fort, viz. the Wattonnons, Eel Rivers, the Piankiſhaws, the Rolawatinles from the Illinois river, ſome Muſcoutins, Ottawas and Kickapoos, who formerly inhabited the Ouza river and the Kaſkoſkia. The Patowatomies of St. Joſeph, it is ſaid, will not attend as it was expected, owing, it is ſuppoſed, to their chiefs going to Michelamakkina, to conſult the Britiſh agent who is ſaid to beguile the Indians on every occaſion."

Extract of a letter dated Lewiſville in Kentucky, October 14.

A treaty was opened on the 24th of laſt month at Poſt Vincennes, with ſeven nations of Indians, viz. The Eel Rivers, Weachteon, Piankiſhaws, Potawathems, Kickapoos, Kiſkaſkias and Muſquetoes—and concluded on the 27th, which nations have buried the hatchet, and are now entirely broke off from the league of the war nations.

"There are now the principal chiefs of theſe nations, ſixteen in number, with three of their women, on their way to congreſs, here with me at this place. They are to proceed from hence up the Ohio river to Pittſburg and Philadelphia.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 15.

On Monday laſt his excellency Thomas Sim Lee, Eſquire, was unanimouſly re-elected governor of this ſtate for the enſuing year. And the day following the honourable James Brice, John Kilty, Henry Ridgely, John Davidſon and William Pinkney, Eſquires, were choſen the council to the governor.

The importance of premiums, in encouraging agriculture and the uſeful arts, briefly conſidered.

THE offer of pecuniary rewards to thoſe who bring forward or excel in any uſeful art or manufactory, has a much more powerful and extenſive influence, than appears at the firſt view; the benefit is much greater to him that obtained ſuch a reward, than the mere acquiſition of the ſum to which it amounts, for it confers an honourable diſtinction upon him to whom an increaſe of reputation is an increaſe of wealth. A reward of a few pounds, offered to an artificer who ſhall improve or excel in his profeſſion, excites an emulation in proportion to the ultimate advantages it will produce to the winner, which is probably, not only in the eſtimation of fancy, but of reaſon, more than twenty times the ſum; the benefit that it produces to the public is, alſo, in proportion to the benefit it confers on the individual; for the more powerfully it excites emulation, the more effectually it muſt produce improvement; it is at once, both the cauſe and the reward of merit, in proportion, not to its intrinſic value, but its relative importance to the competitors; and, in this view, the money appropriated to encourage ingenuity and diligence, is more improved than by any other application, for its value to the individual is increaſed, perhaps as an hundred to one, by the manner and circumſtances in which he acquires it; and, with reſpect to the public, the encouragement of arts and manufactures, is an advantage infinitely greater than could ariſe, not only from employing the inconſiderable ſums which are given in premiums another way, but from the whole produce of the mines of Mexico and Peru, if they could be tranſported into this country, and wrought by the very hands which now cultivate the ground or improve in the art; nor is the advantage of theſe rewards confined to the artificer by whom they happen to be obtained; ſetting aſide the national advantage ariſing from the general improvement which the competitors neceſſarily produces, the competitors acquire ſome degree of eminence and honour, merely by entering the liſts; if the ſcale hangs doubtful between ſeveral, the gain of all is nearly equal, for the mere pecuniary reward is but a very inconſiderable part of the whole; and even thoſe whoſe performances do not hold the judges in ſuſpenſe, will be drawn out of a ſtate of obſcurity, in which ſuch abilities as they poſſeſs might have been buried for ever; they will at leaſt be known; they will have their partiſans; they will be ſtimulated to new efforts, to juſtify the partial opinions of their friends, who will naturally encourage them in hopes that they may ſucceed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, November 6.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, informing the houſe that the ſenate are now ready to receive the preſident of the United States—and that they have provided ſeats for the accommodation of the members of the houſe. The members of the houſe accordingly repaired to the ſenate-chamber, where, exactly at 12 o'clock, the preſident of the United States arrived, attended by his ſecretary and aids, and accompanied by the ſecretary of ſtate, the attorney-general, the ſecretary of the treaſury, and the ſecretary of war—when he delivered the following ſpeech to both houſes of congreſs:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IT is ſome abatement of the ſatisfaction, with which I meet you on the preſent occaſion, that in felicitating you on a continuation of the national proſperity, generally, I am not able to add to it informa-

tion that the Indian hoſtilities, which have for ſome time paſt diſtreſſed our northweſtern frontiers, have terminated.

You will, I am perſuaded, learn with no leſs concern than I communicate it, that reiterated endeavours towards effecting a pacification have hitherto iſſued only in new and outrageous proofs of perſevering hoſtility on the part of the tribes with whom we are in conteſt. An earneſt deſire to procure tranquillity to the frontier—to ſtop the further effuſion of human blood—to arreſt the progreſs of expence—to forward the prevalent wiſh of the nation for peace, has led to ſtrenuous efforts, through various channels, to accompliſh theſe deſirable purpoſes: In making which efforts, I conſulted leſs my own anticipations of the event, or the ſcruples which ſome conſiderations were calculated to inſpire, than the wiſh to find the object attainable; or, if not attainable, to aſcertain unequivocally that ſuch is the caſe.

A detail of the meaſures which have been purſued, and of their conſequences, which will be laid before you, while it will confirm to you the want of ſucceſs, thus far will, I truſt, evince that means as proper and as efficacious as could have been deviſed, have been employed. The iſſue of ſome of them, indeed is ſtill depending; but a favourable one, though not to be deſpaired of, is not promiſed by any thing that has yet happened.

In the courſe of the attempts which have been made, ſome valuable citizens have fallen victims to their zeal for the public ſervice. A ſanction, commonly reſpected even among ſavages, has been found, in this inſtance, inſufficient to protect from maſſacre the emiſſaries of peace. It will, I preſume, be duly conſidered, whether the occaſion does not call for an exerciſe of liberality towards the families of the deceaſed.

It muſt add to your concern, to be informed, that beſides the continuation of hoſtile appearances among the tribes north of the Ohio, ſome threatening ſymptoms have of late been revived among ſome of thoſe ſouth of it.

A part of the Cherokees, known by the name of Chickamagas, inhabiting five villages on the Teneſſee river, have long been in the practice of committing depredations on the neighbouring ſettlements.

It was hoped that the treaty of Holſtein, made with the Cherokee nation, in July, 1791, would have prevented a repetition of ſuch depredations: But the event has not anſwered this hope. The Chickamagas, aided by ſome banditti of another tribe, in their vicinity, have recently perpetrated wanton and unprovoked hoſtilities upon the citizens of the United States in that quarter. The information which has been received on this ſubject will be laid before you. Hitherto, defenſive precautions only, have been ſtrictly enjoined and obſerved.

It is not underſtood that any breach of treaty, or aggreſſion whatſoever, on the part of the United States, or their citizens, is even alleged as a pretext for the ſpirit of hoſtility in that quarter.

I have reaſon to believe that every practicable exertion has been made (purſuant to the proviſion by law for that purpoſe) to be prepared for the alternative of a proſecution of the war, in the event of a failure of pacific overtures. A large proportion of the troops authoriſed to be raiſed, have been recruited, though the number is ſtill incomplete. And pains have been taken to diſcipline, and put them in condition for the particular kind of ſervice to be performed. A delay of operations (beſides being dictated by the meaſures which were purſuing towards a pacific termination of the war) has been in itſelf deemed preferable to immature efforts. A ſtatement from the proper department, with regard to the number of troops raiſed, and ſome other points which have been ſuggeſted, will afford more preciſe information, as a guide to the legiſlative conſultation; and, among other things, will enable congreſs to judge whether ſome additional ſtimulus to the recruiting ſervice may not be adviſeable.

In looking forward to the future expence of the operations, which may be found inevitable, I derive conſolation from the information I receive, that the product of the revenues for the preſent year is likely to ſupercede the neceſſity of additional burthens on the community, for the ſervice of the enſuing year. This however, will be better aſcertained in the courſe of the ſeſſion:—And it is proper to add, that the information alluded to proceeds upon the ſuppoſition of no material extenſion of the ſpirit of hoſtility.

I cannot diſmiſs the ſubject of Indian affairs, without again recommending to your conſideration the expendiency of more adequate proviſion for giving energy to the laws throughout our interior frontier, and for reſtraining the commiſſion of outrages upon the Indians; without which all pacific plans muſt prove nugatory. To enable, by competent rewards, the employment of qualified and truſty perſons to reſide among them, as agents, would alſo contribute to the preſervation of peace and good-neighbourhood.

If, in addition to theſe expedients, an eligible plan could be deviſed for promoting civilization among the friendly tribes, and for carrying on trade with them upon a ſcale equal to their wants, and under regulations calculated to protect them from impoſition and extortion, its influence in cementing their intereſts with ours could not but be conſiderable.

The proſperous ſtate of our revenue has been intimated. This would be ſtill more the caſe, were it not for the impediments, which, in ſome places, continue to embarraſs the collection of the duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States.—Theſe impediments have leſſened, and are leſſening, in local extent;—and, as applied to the community at large, the contentment with the law appears to be progreſſive: But ſymptoms of increaſed oppoſition having lately manifeſted themſelves in certain quarters, I judged a ſpecial interpoſition on my part proper and adviſable; and under this impreſſion, have iſſued a proclamation warning againſt all unlawful combinations and proceedings, having for their object or tending to obſtruct the operation of the law in queſtion, and announcing that all lawful ways and means would be ſtrictly put in execution for bringing to juſtice the infractors thereof, and ſecuring obedience thereto.

Meaſures have alſo been taken for the proſecution of offenders: And Congreſs may be aſſured, that nothing within conſtitutional and legal limits, which may depend on me, ſhall be wanting to aſſert and maintain the juſt authority of the laws.—In fulfilling this truſt, I ſhall count entirely upon the full co-operation of the other departments of the government, and upon the zealous ſupport of all good citizens.

I cannot forbear to bring again into the view of the legiſlature the ſubject of a reviſion of the judiciary ſyſtem.—A repreſentation from the judges of the ſupreme court, which will be laid before you, points out ſome of the inconveniences that are experienced. —In the courſe of the execution of the laws, conſiderations ariſe out of the ſtructure of that ſyſtem, which, in ſome caſes, tend to relax their efficacy — As connected with this ſubject, proviſions to facilitate the taking of bail upon proceſſes out of the courts of the United States, and a ſupplementary definition of offences againſt the conſtitution and laws of the union, and of the puniſhment for ſuch offences, will, it is preſumed, be found worthy of particular attention.

Obſervations on the value of peace with other nations are unneceſſary. It would be wiſe, however, by timely proviſions, to guard againſt thoſe acts of our own citizens, which might tend to diſturb it, and to put ourſelves in a condition to give that ſatisfaction to foreign nations, which we may ſometimes have occaſion to require from them. I particularly recommend to your conſideration the means of preventing thoſe aggreſſions, by our citizens, on the territory of other nations, and other infractions of the law of nations, which, furniſhing juſt ſubject of complaint, might endanger our peace with them: And in general, the maintenance of a friendly intercourſe with foreign powers, will be preſented to your attention by the expiration of the law for that purpoſe, which takes place, if not renewed, at the cloſe of the preſent ſeſſion.

In the execution of the authority given by the legiſlature, meaſures have been taken for engaging ſome artiſts from abroad, to aid in the eſtabliſhment of our mint; others have been employed at home: Proviſion has been made for the requiſite buildings, and theſe are now put into proper condition for the purpoſes of the eſtabliſhment. There has alſo been a ſmall beginning in the coinage of half-diſmes; the want of ſmall coins in circulation calling the firſt attention to them.

The regulation of foreign coins, in correſpondency with the principles of our national coinage, as being eſſential to their due operation, and to order in our money concerns, will, I doubt not, be reſumed and completed.

It is repreſented that ſome proviſions, in the law which eſtabliſhes the poſt-office, operate, in experiment, againſt the tranſmiſſion of news-papers to diſtant parts of the country. Should this, upon due inquiry, be found to be the fact, a full conviction of the importance of facilitating the circulation of political intelligence and information will, I doubt not, lead to the application of a remedy.

The adoption of a conſtitution for the ſtate of Kentucky has been notified to me. The legiſlature will ſhare with me in the ſatisfaction which ariſes from an event intereſting to the happineſs of the part of the nation to which it relates, and conducive to the general order.

It is proper likewiſe to inform you, that ſince my laſt communication on the ſubject, and in further execution of the acts ſeverally making proviſion for the public debt, and for the reduction thereof, three new loans have been effected, each for three millions of florins; one at Antwerp, at the annual intereſt of 4½ per cent. with an allowance of four per cent. in lieu of all charges; and the other two at Amſterdam, at the annual intereſt of four per cent. with an allowance of 5½ per cent. in one caſe, and of five per cent. in the other, in lieu of all charges. The rates of theſe loans, and the circumſtances under which they have been made, are confirmations of the high ſtate of our credit abroad.

Among the objects to which theſe funds have been directed to be applied, the payment of the debts due to certain foreign officers, according to the proviſion made during the laſt ſeſſion, has been embraced.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I entertain a ſtrong hope, that the ſtate of the national finances is now ſufficiently matured, to enable you to enter upon a ſyſtematic and effectual arrangement, for the regular redemption and diſcharge of the public debt, according to the right which has been reſerved to the government. No meaſure can be more deſirable, whether viewed with an eye to its intrinſic importance, or to the general ſentiment and wiſh of the nation.

Proviſion is likewiſe requiſite for the reimburſement of the loan which has been made of the bank of the United States, purſuant to the 11th ſection of the act by which it is incorporated—in fulfilling the public ſtipulations in this particular, it is expected a valuable ſaving will be made.

Appropriations for the current ſervice of the enſuing year, and for ſuch extraordinaries as may require proviſion, will demand, and I doubt not, will engage your early attention.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I content myſelf with recalling your attention, generally, to ſuch objects, not particularized in my preſent, as have been ſuggeſted in my former, communications to you.

Various temporary laws will expire during the preſent ſeſſion, among theſe, that which regulates trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, will merit particular notice.

The reſult of your common deliberations hitherto, will, I truſt, be productive of ſolid and durable advantages to our conſtituents; ſuch as, by conciliating more and more their ultimate ſuffrages, will tend to ſtrengthen and confirm their attachment to that conſtitution of government, upon which, under Divine Providence, materially depend their union, their ſafety, and their happineſs.

Still, further, to promote and ſecure theſe ineſtimable ends, there is nothing which can have a more powerful tendency than the careful cultivation of harmony, combined with a due regard to ſtability in the public councils.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, November 6, 1792.

After which the preſident, accompanied as before, retired, and the members of the houſe returned to their hall—where the ſpeech was read by the clerk, and ordered to be printed—and then the houſe adjourned.

IN virtue of the power given to the ſubſcribers by an act of aſſembly, paſſed this preſent ſeſſion, entitled, A further ſupplement to the act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis, the ſubſcribers to the new church are requeſted to meet at the ſaid church, on Friday the 23d inſtant, at eleven o'clock, A. M. for the purpoſe of chooſing their pews.

CHARLES WALLACE,
JAMES BRICE,
JOHN DAVIDSON.

November 15, 1792.

A MEETING of the ſubſcribers to the Annapolis Aſſemblies is requeſted at Mr. George Mann's, on Saturday evening next, to appoint managers for the firſt evening and make ſuch regulations as are neceſſary.

November 14, 1792.

Purſuant to an order of the honourable the chancellor will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tueſday the 12th of December, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter,

THE dwelling plantation of CLEMENT SMITH, late of Calvert county, containing about 200 acres of land. As it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without viewing the premiſes, a particular deſcription is unneceſſary. The purchaſer to give bond with approved ſecurity for the payment of one half the purchaſe money with intereſt within one year, and the reſidue with intereſt within two years from the time of ſale. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to hand them in legally proved, on or before the day of ſale, to Henry Hunt, Eſq; of Calvert county.

w 3 CLEMENT SMITH, Truſtee.

By virtue of an order of the worſhipful the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the dwelling houſe of the ſubſcriber, on Weſt river, in ſaid county, on the fourth day of December next,

THE following chattel property belonging to the eſtate of STEPHEN STEWARD, deceaſed, conſiſting of horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, hogs, household furniture, farming utenſils, &c. The ſale to commence at eleven o'clock, and the terms for cash only.

w 3

STEPHEN STEWARD, Adminiſtrator of STEPHEN STEWARD, deceaſed.

At the ſame time and place will be offered for ſale a SLOOP of thirty hogheads burthen.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

Weſt river, November 14, 1792.

Agreeable to an order of the orphan's court of Charles county, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, at Port-Tobacco, on Tueſday the 20th of November, (inſtant,) at the late dwelling plantation of William Smallwood, Eſq; deceaſed, on Mattawoman,

THE whole of the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid William Smallwood, Eſq; in Maryland, conſiſting of ſundry valuable negroes, men, women and children; ſtock of horſes, black cattle, ſheep and hogs, houſe and kitchen furniture, of every kind; among which are two elegant ſide tables, on the moſt faſhionable conſtruction, for the reception of plate, &c. a ſet of mahogany dining-tables and chairs; a quantity of the moſt faſhionable ſolid and French plate; an elegant coach, new, with harneſs for four horſes; ſome corn and wheat, and plantation utenſils of different kinds, with ſeveral other articles. The above ſale to be for ready money, and if the day appointed ſhould prove bad, will be poſtponed to the next fair day ſucceeding.

WILLIAM CRAIK, Attorney in fact for PRISCILLA HERBERT SMALLWOOD, adminiſtratrix of William Smallwood, Eſq; deceaſed.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES will ſit from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, on each day, during this ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, in the committee room.

By order,

JON. WILMER.

November 10, 1792.

RAYNER TAYLOR, being lately appointed ORGANIST of Annapolis, begs leave to inform thoſe ladies and gentlemen who may wiſh to receive his inſtructions in muſic, that he is ready to wait on them, and hopes by his aſſiduity, and ſtrict attention to his ſcholars, to merit the eſteem and approbation of thoſe who may employ him to teach in their reſpective families. His preſent addreſs is at Mr. Richards's, Church-ſtreet, Annapolis.

November 13, 1792.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office Upper Marlborough, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of January next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

MR. WILLIAM M'BLAIR, Lower Marlborough, - - - - 5 letters.
Mr. Samuel Foſter, Church-hill, Queen-Anne's county, - - - - - 1
Mr. Hepburn, merchant, Marlborough, 1
Mr. Charles Fare, at Mr. M'Daniels, Upper Marlborough, - - - 1
Mr. John Loyd, tailor, Queen-Anne, 1
The Rev. Joſeph Meſſenger, - - 1
Col. William Fitzhugh, Mill Mont, Calvert county, - - - - - 1
Gelder Bowie, Eſq; - - - 2
Mr. William Phelps, near Queen-Anne, 1
Mr. Joſeph Byus, at Lower Marlborough, 2
Mr. Barton Garrott, Frederick county, 1
Mr. Francis Peyton, Alexandria, 1
Mrs. Mary Biſhop, Lower Marlborough, 1
Edward Reynolds, Eſq; Calvert county, 1
Meſſ. Hanſon & Bond, printers, Alexandria, 1
Robert Bowie, Eſq; - - - - 1
Mr. Humphrey Belt, - - - - 1
Mr. Michael Devoy, tailor, - - - 1
Mr. John Clark, care of Mr. Sinclair, Lower Marlborough, - - - - - 1
Mr. Edward Butler, - - - - 1
Mrs. Sarah Beall, - - - - 1
Mr. Joſeph Delehaye, - - - - 1
Richard B. Hall, Eſq; - - - - 1
James Tilghman, Eſq; attorney at law, Queen-Anne's county, - - - - - 1
Mr. Philemon A. Blake, Queen-Anne's county, - - - - - 1
Mr. Robert More, Lower Marlborough, 1
Meſſ. Maynard and Whittington, 1
Mr. Joſeph Shaffs, - - - - 1
Mr. Loyd M. Lowe, - - - - 1
Mr. Robert Lyles, - - - - 1
Lure & Allnutt, merchants, Hunting creek, 1
William Sinclair, Eſq; Lower Marlborough, 1
Mr. Jeſſe Bowen, - - - - 1
Mr. Thomas Dolin, care of Dr. Wallace, 1
Hingan Boteler, near Upper Marlborough, 1
John Grayham, Queen-Anne's county,

Annapolis, Novembler 11, 1792.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a ſupply of 4-4 Iriſh linens, which he will ſell remarkably cheap; he has as uſual a general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, among which are ſome fine 9-4 and 10-4 roſe blankett, green rugs, and a few long guns, calculated to kill fowl fitting at a long diſtance &c.; alſo a few articles of grocery, as loaf and muſcovado ſugar, hyſon and congo tea, and fine flour of muſtard, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

w 3 WILLIAM WILKINS.

Kent county, November 10, 1792.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of RICHARD GRAVES, Eſquire, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent them legally authenticated to Mr. Simon Wilmer, of George-town, or William Graves, of Worton, Kent county, and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are ſolicited to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

4 w MARY WILMER, Executrix,
WILLIAM GRAVES, Executor.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of BASIL BEALL, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to ZADOCK DUVALL, who is legally authoriſed and empowered to receive and ſettle the ſame.

SARAH BEALL, Executrix of
w 3 BASIL BEALL.
November 8, 1792.

HEREBY give notice, that whereas Mr. ZADOCK DUVALL has fully paid and ſatisfied me for fees put into his hands for 1789, 1790 and 1791, by me, to collect, I requeſt all perſons indebted for ſuch fees put into Mr. Duvall's hands for collection, will make payment to him therefor.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, late ſheriff of Prince-George's county.
September 27, 1792.

THE ſubſcriber intends petitioning the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, to be releaſed from confinement in gaol.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.
Somerſet county, Maryland,
September 16th, 1792.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from col. Lloyd's farms on Wye; on the 3d of September laſt negro JACK, and on the 6th of November, inſtant, negro DANIEL. JACK is an African ſlave about 5 feet 8 inches high, and 37 years of age, rather ſlender made, a thick neck, very black, and reels a little in his walk, has a ſly impudent look, and ſubject to ſtammer in his ſpeech; he is a noted rogue and runaway, as his back will ſhew, and went off with an iron collar on his neck. DANIEL is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and 36 years of age, a little upon the yellow complexion, has a low and very wrinkled forehead when he looks up, high eye-brows, and the hair on them and his eye-laſhes thick and very black, a large mouth and thick of ſpeech. The fear of puniſhment for breaking the lock and ſtealing a neighbour's canoe occaſioned his abſconding. Their cloathing is not certainly known. Daniel may have a new hat. I will give the above reward or ten pounds for either of them, and will pay all reaſonable charges for delivering them to the ſubſcriber.

4 w THOMAS OZMONT.
Wye river, November 15, 1792.

On MONDAY, 17th DECEMBER next, will be offered for SALE, at Fredericksburgh,

TWO HUNDRED likely Virginia born SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children, of all ages and deſcriptions, on twelve months credit, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid, a moderate diſcount will be allowed for all ready payments. Meſſieurs William Holberne and William Beale, are appointed my agents in conducting the ſale.

JOHN TAYLOE.
Mount-Airy, September, 1792.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to confirm their titles to ſeveral parcels of land, lying in Montgomery county, which they purchaſed of the eſtate of colonel John Murdock, deceaſed.

JAMES M. LINGAN,
JOHN THRELKELD.
George-town, September 20, 1792.

The SUBSCRIBER has for Sale, on reaſonable Terms, at his Store,

A COLLECTION of BOOKS, on Religion, Phyſic, Hiſtory, Science and Novelty, among them many valuable publications on Architecture; Stationary of various kinds, elegant Pictures, Jewellery and Plated Ware, with ſundry Dry Goods.

JOSEPH CLARK.

THE ſubſcriber has alſo for SALE, a number of valuable LAW BOOKS, which he will ſell a BARGAIN to any perſon that will purchaſe the whole.

*** An elegant aſſortment of fine Dutch Quills, and drawing paper, ſuch as double elephant, imperial royal, ſuper royal, fine royal and Caye Medium, &c.

Annapolis, November 15, 1792.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be prefered to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, for an act, to repeal an act for the preſervation of the breed of fiſh.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition St. Mary's county March court next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called *Baſeford Manor*, lying in St. Mary's county, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.
St. Mary's county, October 31ſt, 1792.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 4th day of DECEMBER next,

A VALUABLE MILL, with two pair of ſtones and good boulting cloth, with about twenty-five acres of LAND, twenty acres of meadow, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on the north branch of South river, on the great road leading from Annapolis to George-town: She is ſituated in a good neighbourhood for cuſtom, on a valuable ſtream of water; the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock at ſaid mill. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

FRANCIS RAWLINGS.

N. B. I do forewarn all perſons whatever, from hunting with either dog or gun, through my plantation from the date hereof, if they do they may depend on being dealt by as the law directs.

F. R.

November 1ſt, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A neat PHAETON,

With or without a PAIR *of young ſtout* BAY MARES.

Inquire of the Printers.

ALL perſons indebted by bond, note or book debt, to the houſe of TRECOTHICK, TRWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and the houſe of Meſſieurs CRACROFT and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are deſired to make immediate payment to Jeſſe Dewees, whoſe receipt ſhall be a ſufficient voucher for any ſuch payments, or to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM COOKE.
Annapolis, October 5th, 1792.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

Thomas Sim Lee, Eſquire,

GOVERNOR
OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general aſſembly did by an act paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this ſtate, for chooſing a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, and for the regulation of the ſaid elections, and alſo to repeal the act of aſſembly therein mentioned," direct that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and inſtruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, ſhould enumerate and aſcertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and perſon choſen as repreſentatives, and by proclamation ſigned by the governor, and diſperſed through the ſtate, declare the names of the perſons duly elected as repreſentatives; We, in purſuance, of the directions of the ſaid act, do by this our proclamation, declare that by the returns made to us, it appears that George Dent, John F. Mercer, Uriah Forreſt, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Chriſtie, William Hindman, and William V. Murray, Eſquires, are duly elected repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States.

GIVEN in council at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this thirty-firſt day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

William Miller,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that he has provided himſelf with an ELEGANT COACHEE and HORSES for the convenience and accommodation of thoſe that want for town uſe, or to go a diſtance, ſuppoſing it may be more convenient for many to hire a carriage for town uſe in the winter ſeaſon, than be at the great expence of keeping horſes, he will agree to attend any family for a certain time. His terms will be moderate. From his ſobriety and aſſiduity, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public.

November 1ſt, 1792.

A Still-Houſe to be rented,

About three miles from Town.

THERE are two STILLS in it, one containing by eſtimation between eighty and one hundred gallons, the other about forty gallons, with a malt-kiln, and other fixtures and neceſſary apparatus for carrying on the diſtilling or brewing buſineſs. The building is at preſent out of repair, but can be ſoon put in proper condition. For further particulars, inquire at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, October 30, 1792.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the PORT-TOBACCO Poſt-Office.

MISS JAKSON, Henry Jackſon, Princes-Anne, Somerſet county; William Saſiver, Prince-George's county, Maryland; John H. Boarman, James Ratcliff, Lawſon Speak (2), John Chandler, Charles county; doctor Guſtavus R. Brown, Thomas Allen, Chloe Farnandis, Baſil Spalding, Francis Sewall, near Port-Tobacco; Sheriff of Charles county; Norman Truman Harriſon, near Benedict; Archibald Jamiſon (2), on board the ſhip Minerva, captain Gibſon.

E. DAVIS, D. P. M.

In CHANCERY, October 23, 1792.

MORDECAI JONES, of St. Mary's county, having this day filed a petition ſetting forth, that on the ſixth day of February, ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-nine, a certain Caleb Jones, brother of the ſaid Mordecai, executed a deed indented for conveying unto him, the ſaid Mordecai, and his heirs, part of a tract of land lying in ſaid county, called *Beckworth's Lodge*, containing forty-eight acres, more or leſs, and deſcribed by certain courſes; that the ſaid deed from accident, and without any fraudulent deſign, hath not been recorded agreeably to law, that the ſaid Caleb, at the time of executing the ſaid deed, reſided in ſaid county, but hath ſince removed, and is not at this time a reſident of the ſtate of Maryland, and the ſaid Mordecai praying by his petition, a decree of this court, for recording the ſaid deed, agreeably to the acts of aſſembly for ſuch caſes provided: It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Mordecai, do give notice by procuring a copy of this order, to be inſerted ſix weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, of his application aforeſaid to the intent, that the ſaid Caleb, or his legal repreſentatives, may appear in this court, on the firſt day of January next, for the purpoſe of ſhewing cauſe (if any there be), wherefore a decree ſhould not be paſſed as aforeſaid.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber being unable to pay his debts, intends to petition the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRISS.

tion that the Indian hoſtilities, which have for ſome time paſt diſtreſſed our northweſtern frontiers, have terminated.

You will, I am perſuaded, learn with no leſs concern than I communicate it, that reiterated endeavours towards effecting a pacification have hitherto iſſued only in new and outrageous proofs of perſevering hoſtility on the part of the tribes with whom we are in conteſt. An earneſt deſire to procure tranquillity to the frontier—to ſtop the further effuſion of human blood—to arreſt the progreſs of expence—to forward the prevalent wiſh of the nation for peace, has led to ſtrenuous efforts, through various channels, to accompliſh theſe deſirable purpoſes: In making which efforts, I conſulted leſs my own anticiparions of the event, or the ſcruples which ſome conſiderations were calculated to inſpire, than the wiſh to find the object attainable; or, if not attainable, to aſcertain unequivocally that ſuch is the caſe.

A detail of the meaſures which have been purſued, and of their conſequences, which will be laid before you, while it will confirm to you the want of ſucceſs, thus far will, I truſt, evince that means as proper and as efficacious as could have been deviſed, have been employed. The iſſue of ſome of them, indeed is ſtill depending; but a favourable one, though not to be deſpaired of, is not promiſed by any thing that has yet happened.

In the courſe of the attempts which have been made, ſome valuable citizens have fallen victims to their zeal for the public ſervice. A ſanction, commonly reſpected even among ſavages, has been found, in this inſtance, inſufficient to protect from maſſacre the emiſſaries of peace. It will, I preſume, be duly conſidered, whether the occaſion does not call for an exercite of liberality towards the families of the deceaſed.

It muſt add to your concern, to be informed, that beſides the continuation of hoſtile appearances among the tribes north of the Ohio, ſome threatening ſymptoms have of late been revived among ſome of thoſe ſouth of it.

A part of the Cherokees, known by the name of Chickamagas, inhabiting five villages on the Teneſſee river, have long been in the practice of committing depredations on the neighbouring ſettlements.

It was hoped that the treaty of Holſtein, made with the Cherokee nation, in July, 1791, would have prevented a repetition of ſuch depredations: But the event has not anſwered this hope. The Chickamagas, aided by ſome banditti of another tribe, in their vicinity, have recently perpetrated wanton and unprovoked hoſtilities upon the citizens of the United States in that quarter. The information which has been received on this ſubject will be laid before you. Hitherto, defenſive precautions only, have been ſtrictly enjoined and obſerved.

It is not underſtood that any breach of treaty, or aggreſſion whatſoever, on the part of the United States, or their citizens, is even alleged as a pretext for the ſpirit of hoſtility in that quarter.

I have reaſon to believe that every practicable exertion has been made (purſuant to the proviſion by law for that purpoſe) to be prepared for the alternative of a proſecution of the war, in the event of a failure of pacific overtures. A large proportion of the troops authoriſed to be raiſed, have been recruited, though the number is ſtill incomplete. And pains have been taken to diſcipline, and put them in condition for the particular kind of ſervice to be performed. A delay of operations (beſides being dictated by the meaſures which were purſuing towards a pacific termination of the war) has been in itſelf deemed preferable to immature efforts. A ſtatement from the proper department, with regard to the number of troops raiſed, and ſome other points which have been ſuggeſted, will afford more preciſe information, as a guide to the legiſlative conſultation; and, among other things, will enable congreſs to judge whether ſome additional ſtimulus to the recruiting ſervice may not be adviſeable.

In looking forward to the future expence of the operations, which may be found inevitable, I derive conſolation from the information I receive, that the product of the revenues for the preſent year is likely to ſupercede the neceſſity of additional burthens on the community, for the ſervice of the enſuing year. This however, will be better aſcertained in the courſe of the ſeſſion:—And it is proper to add, that the information alluded to proceeds upon the ſuppoſition of no material extenſion of the ſpirit of hoſtility.

I cannot diſmiſs the ſubject of Indian affairs, without again recommending to your conſideration the expendiency of more adequate proviſion for giving energy to the laws throughout our interior frontier, and for reſtraining the commiſſion of outrages upon the Indians; without which all pacific plans muſt prove nugatory. To enable, by competent rewards, the employment of qualified and truſty perſons to reſide among them, as agents, would alſo contribute to the preſervation of peace and good-neighbourhood.

If, in addition to theſe expedients, an eligible plan could be deviſed for promoting civilization among the friendly tribes, and for carrying on trade with them upon a ſcale equal to their wants, and under regulations calculated to protect them from impoſition and extortion, its influence in cementing their intereſts with ours could not but be conſiderable.

The proſperous ſtate of our revenue has been intimated. This would be ſtill more the caſe, were it not for the impediments, which, in ſome places, continue to embarraſs the collection of the duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States.—Theſe impediments have leſſened, and are leſſening, in local extent;—and, as applied to the community at large, the contentment with the law appears to be progreſſive: But ſymptoms of increaſed oppoſition having lately manifeſted themſelves in certain quarters, I judged a ſpecial interpoſition on my part proper and advilable; and under this impreſſion, have iſſued a proclamation warning againſt all unlawful combinations and proceedings, having for their object or tending to obſtruct the operation of the law in queſtion, and announcing that all lawful ways and means would be ſtrictly put in execution for bringing to juſtice the infractors thereof, and ſecuring obedience thereto.

Meaſures have alſo been taken for the proſecution of offenders: And Congreſs may be aſſured, that nothing within conſtitutional and legal limits, which may depend on me, ſhall be wanting to aſſert and maintain the juſt authority of the laws.—In fulfilling this truſt, I ſhall count entirely upon the full co-operation of the other departments of the government, and upon the zealous ſupport of all good citizens.

I cannot forbear to bring again into the view of the legiſlature the ſubject of a reviſion of the judiciary ſyſtem.—A repreſentation from the judges of the ſupreme court, which will be laid before you, points out ſome of the inconveniences that are experienced.—In the courſe of the execution of the laws, conſiderations ariſe out of the ſtructure of that ſyſtem, which, in ſome caſes, tend to relax their efficacy—As connected with this ſubject, proviſions to facilitate the taking of bail upon proceſſes out of the courts of the United States, and a ſupplementary definition of offences againſt the conſtitution and laws of the union, and of the puniſhment for ſuch offences, will, it is preſumed, be found worthy of particular attention.

Obſervations on the value of peace with other nations are unneceſſary. It would be wiſe, however, by timely proviſions, to guard againſt thoſe acts of our own citizens, which might tend to diſturb it, and to put ourſelves in a condition to give that ſatisfaction to foreign nations, which we may ſometimes have occaſion to require from them. I particularly recommend to your conſideration the means of preventing thoſe aggreſſions, by our citizens, on the territory of other nations, and other infractions of the law of nations, which, furniſhing juſt ſubject of complaint, might endanger our peace with them: And in general, the maintenance of a friendly intercourſe with foreign powers, will be preſented to your attention by the expiration of the law for that purpoſe, which takes place, if not renewed, at the cloſe of the preſent ſeſſion.

In the execution of the authority given by the legiſlature, meaſures have been taken for engaging ſome artiſts from abroad, to aid in the eſtabliſhment of our mint; others have been employed at home: Proviſion has been made for the requiſite buildings, and theſe are now put into proper condition for the purpoſes of the eſtabliſhment. There has alſo been a ſmall beginning in the coinage of half-diſmes; the want of ſmall coins in circulation calling the firſt attention to them.

The regulation of foreign coins, in correſpondency with the principles of our national coinage, as being eſſential to their due operation, and to order in our money concerns, will, I doubt not, be reſumed and completed.

It is repreſented that ſome proviſions, in the law which eſtabliſhes the poſt-office, operate, in experiment, againſt the tranſmiſſion of news-papers to diſtant parts of the country. Should this, upon due inquiry, be found to be the fact, a full conviction of the importance of facilitating the circulation of political intelligence and information will, I doubt not, lead to the application of a remedy.

The adoption of a conſtitution for the ſtate of Kentucky has been notified to me. The legiſlature will ſhare with me in the ſatisfaction which ariſes from an event intereſting to the happineſs of the part of the nation to which it relates, and conducive to the general order.

It is proper likewiſe to inform you, that ſince my laſt communication on the ſubject, and in further execution of the acts ſeverally making proviſion for the public debt, and for the reduction thereof, three new loans have been effected, each for three millions of florins; one at Antwerp, at the annual intereſt of 4½ per cent. with an allowance of four per cent. in lieu of all charges; and the other two at Amſterdam, at the annual intereſt of four per cent. with an allowance of 5½ per cent. in one caſe, and of five per cent. in the other, in lieu of all charges. The rates of theſe loans, and the circumſtances under which they have been made, are confirmations of the high ſtate of our credit abroad.

Among the objects to which theſe funds have been directed to be applied, the payment of the debts due to certain foreign officers, according to the proviſion made during the laſt ſeſſion, has been embraced.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I entertain a ſtrong hope, that the ſtate of the national finances is now ſufficiently matured, to enable you to enter upon a ſyſtematic and effectual arrangement, for the regular redemption and diſcharge of the public debt, according to the right which has been reſerved to the government. No meaſure can be more deſirable, whether viewed with an eye to its intrinſic importance, or to the general ſentiment and wiſh of the nation.

Proviſion is likewiſe requiſite for the reimburſement of the loan which has been made of the bank of the United States, purſuant to the 11th ſection of the act by which it is incorporated—in fulfilling the public ſtipulations in this particular, it is expected a valuable ſaving will be made.

Appropriations for the current ſervice of the enſuing year, and for ſuch extraordinaries as may require proviſion, will demand, and I doubt not, will engage your early attention.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I content myſelf with recalling your attention, generally, to ſuch objects, not particularized in my preſent, as have been ſuggeſted in my former, communications to you.

Various temporary laws will expire during the preſent ſeſſion, among theſe, that which regulates trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, will merit particular notice.

The reſult of your common deliberations hitherto will, I truſt, be productive of ſolid and durable advantages to our conſtituents; ſuch as, by copelling more and more their ultimate ſuffrages, will tend to ſtrengthen and confirm their attachment to that conſtitution of government, upon which, under Divine Providence, materially depend their union, their ſafety, and their happineſs.

Still, further, to promote and ſecure theſe ineſtimable ends, there is nothing which can have a more powerful tendency than the careful cultivation of harmony, combined with a due regard to ſtability in the public councils.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, November 6, 1792.

After which the preſident, accompanied as before, retired, and the members of the houſe returned to their hall—where the ſpeech was read by the clerk and ordered to be printed—and then the houſe adjourned.

IN virtue of the power given to the ſubſcribers by an act of aſſembly, paſſed this preſent ſeſſion, entitled A further ſupplement to the act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis, the ſubſcribers to the new church are requeſted to meet at the ſaid church on Friday the 23d inſtant, at eleven o'clock, A. M. for the purpoſe of chooſing their pews.

CHARLES WALLACE,
JAMES BRICE,
JOHN DAVIDSON.

November 15, 1792.

A MEETING of the ſubſcribers to the Annapolis Aſſemblies is requeſted at Mr. George Mann's, on Saturday evening next, to appoint managers for the firſt evening and make ſuch regulations as are neceſſary.

November 14, 1792.

Purſuant to an order of the honourable the chancellor will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tueſday the 12th of December, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter,

THE dwelling plantation of CLEMENT SMITH, late of Calvert county, containing about 100 acres of land. As it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without viewing the premiſes, a particular deſcription is unneceſſary. The purchaſer to give bond with approved ſecurity for the payment of one half the purchaſe money with intereſt within one year, and the reſidue with intereſt within two years from the time of ſale. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to hand them in legally proved, on or before the day of ſale, to Henry Hall, Eſq; of Calvert county.

w3 CLEMENT SMITH, Truſtee.

By virtue of an order of the worſhipful the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the dwelling houſe of the ſubſcriber, on Weſt river, in ſaid county, on the fourth day of December next,

THE following chattel property belonging to the eſtate of STEPHEN STEWARD, deceaſed, conſiſting of horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, hogs, household furniture, farming utenſils, &c. The ſale to commence at eleven o'clock, and the terms for cash only.

w3 STEPHEN STEWARD, Adminiſtrator of STEPHEN STEWARD, deceaſed.

At the ſame time and place will be offered for ſale a SLOOP of thirty hogheads burthen.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

Weſt river, November 14, 1792.

Agreeable to an order of the orphan's court of Charles county, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, at Port-Tobacco, on Tueſday the 20th of November, inſtant,) at the late dwelling plantation of William Smallwood, Eſq; deceaſed, on Mattawoman,

THE whole of the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid William Smallwood, Eſq; in Maryland, conſiſting of ſundry valuable negroes, men, women and children; ſtock of horſes, black cattle, ſheep and hogs, houſe and kitchen furniture, of every kind; among which are two elegant ſide tables, on the moſt faſhionable conſtruction, for the reception of plate, &c. a ſet of mahogany dining-tables and chairs; a quantity of the moſt faſhionable ſolid and French plate; an elegant coach, new, with harneſs for four horſes; Indian corn and wheat, and plantation utenſils of different kinds, with ſeveral other articles. The above ſale to be for ready money, and if the day appointed ſhould prove bad, will be poſtponed to the next fair day ſucceeding.

WILLIAM CRAIK, Attorney in fact for
PRISCILLA HERBERT SMALLWOOD,
adminiſtratrix of William Smallwood,
Eſq; deceaſed.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES will ſit from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, on each day, during this ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, in the committee room.

By order,

JON. WILMER.

November 10, 1792.

RAYNER TAYLOR, being lately appointed ORGANIST of Annapolis, begs leave to inform thoſe ladies and gentlemen who may wiſh to receive his inſtructions in muſic, that he is ready to wait on them, and hopes by his aſſiduity, and ſtrict attention to his ſcholars, to merit the eſteem and approbation of thoſe who may employ him to teach in their reſpective families. His preſent addreſs is at Mr. Richards's, Church-ſtreet, Annapolis.

November 13, 1792.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office Upper Marlborough, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of January next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

MR. WILLIAM M'BLAIR, Lower Marlborough, - - - - 5 letters.
Mr. Samuel Foſter, Church-hill, Queen-Anne's county, - - - - 1
Mr. Hepburn, merchant, Marlborough, 1
Mr. Charles Fare, at Mr. M'Daniels, Upper Marlborough, - - - 1
Mr. John Loyd, tailor, Queen-Anne, 1
The Rev. Joſeph Meſſenger, - - 1
Col. William Fitzhugh, Mill Mont, Calvert county, - - - - - 1
Fielder Bowie, Eſq; - - - - 2
Mr. William Phelps, near Queen-Anne, 1
Mr. Joſeph Byus, at Lower Marlborough, 2
Mr. Burton Garrott, Frederick county, 1
Mr. Francis Peyton, Alexandria, 1
Mrs. Mary Biſhop, Lower Marlborough, 1
Edward Reynolds, Eſq; Calvert county, 1
Meſſ. Hanſon & Bond, printers, Alexandria, 1
Robert Bowie, Eſq; - - - 1
Mr. Humphrey Belt, - - - 1
Mr. Michael Devoy, tailor, - - - 1
Mr. John Clark, care of Mr. Sinclair, Lower Marlborough, - - - - - 1
Mr. Edward Butler, - - - 1
Mrs. Sarah Beall, - - - 1
Mr. Joſeph Delehaye, - - - 1
Richard B. Hall, Eſq; - - - 1
James Tilghman, Eſq; attorney at law, Queen-Anne's county, - - - - 1
Mr. Philemon A. Blake, Queen-Anne's county, - - - - 1
Mr. Robert More, Lower Marlborough, 1
Meſſ. Maynard and Whittington, 1
Mr. Joſeph Shafts, - - - 1
Mr. Loyd M. Lowe, - - - 1
Mr. Robert Lyles, - - - 1
Due & Allnutt, merchants, Hunting creek, 1
William Sinclair, Eſq; Lower Marlborough, 1
Mr. Jeſſe Bowen, - - - 1
Mr. Thomas Dolin, care of Dr. Wallace, 1
Lingan Boteler, near Upper Marlborough, 1
John Grayham, Queen-Anne's county, 1

Annapolis, November 11, 1792.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a ſupply of 4-4 Iriſh linens, which he will ſell remarkably cheap; he has as uſual a general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, among which are ſome fine 9-4 and 10-4 roſe blankett, green rugs, and a few long guns, calculated to kill fowl fitting at a long diſtance off; alſo a few articles of grocery, as loaf and muſcovado ſugar, hyſon and congo tea, and fine flour of muſtard, all which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

W 3 WILLIAM WILKINS.

Kent county, November 10, 1792.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of RICHARD GRAVES, Eſquire, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent them legally authenticated to Mr. Simon Wilmer, of George-town, or William Graves, of Worton, Kent county, and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are ſolicited to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

MARY WILMER, Executrix,
4w WILLIAM GRAVES, Executor.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of BASIL BEALL, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to ZADOCK DUVALL, who is legally authoriſed and empowered to receive and ſettle the ſame.

SARAH BEALL, Executrix of
W 3 BASIL BEALL.

November 8, 1792.

I HEREBY give notice, that whereas Mr. ZADOCK DUVALL has fully paid and ſatisfied me for fees put into his hands for 1789, 1790 and 1791, by me, to collect, I requeſt all perſons indebted for ſuch fees put into Mr. Duvall's hands for collection, will make payment to him thereof.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, late ſheriff of Prince-George's county.

September 27, 1792.

THE ſubſcriber intends petitioning the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, to be releaſed from his confinement in gaol.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

Somerſet county, Maryland,
September 16th, 1792.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from col. Lloyd's farms on Wye; on the 3d of September laſt negro JACK, and on the 6th of November, inſtant, negro DANIEL. JACK is an African ſlave about 5 feet 8 inches high, and 37 years of age, rather ſlender made, a thick neck, very black, and reels a little in his walk, has a ſly impudent look, and ſubject to ſtammer in his ſpeech; he is a noted rogue and runaway, as his back will ſhew, and went off with an iron collar on his neck. DANIEL is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and 36 years of age, a little upon the yellow complexion, has a low and very wrinkled forehead when he looks up, high eye-brows, and the hair on them and his eye-laſhes thick and very black, a large mouth and thick of ſpeech. The fear of puniſhment for breaking the lock and ſtealing a neighbour's canoe occaſioned his abſconding. Their cloathing is not certainly known. Daniel may have a new hat. I will give the above reward or ten pounds for either of them, and will pay all reaſonable charges for delivering them to the ſubſcriber.

4w THOMAS OZMONT.

Wye river, November 15, 1792.

On MONDAY, 17th DECEMBER next, will be offered for SALE, at Fredericksburgh,

TWO HUNDRED likely Virginia born SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children, of all ages and deſcriptions, on twelve months credit, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid, a moderate diſcount will be allowed for all ready payments. Meſſieurs William Holberne and William Beale, are appointed my agents in conducting the ſale.

JOHN TAYLOE.

Mount-Airy, September, 1792.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to confirm their titles to ſeveral parcels of land, lying in Montgomery county, which they purchaſed of the eſtate of colonel John Murdock, deceaſed.

JAMES M. LINGAN,
JOHN THRELKELD.

George-town, September 20, 1792.

The SUBSCRIBER has for Sale, on reaſonable Terms, at his Store,

A COLLECTION of BOOKS, on Religion, Phyſic, Hiſtory, Science and Novelty, among them many valuable publications on Architecture; Stationary of various kinds, elegant Pictures, Jewellery and Plated Ware, with ſundry Dry Goods.

JOSEPH CLARK.

THE ſubſcriber has alſo for SALE, a number of valuable LAW BOOKS, which he will ſell a BARGAIN to any perſon that will purchaſe the whole.

*** An elegant aſſortment of fine Dutch Quills, and drawing paper, ſuch as double elephant, imperial royal, ſuper royal, fine royal and Caye Medium, &c.

Annapolis, November 15, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be prefered to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, for an act, to repeal an act for the preſervation of the breed of fiſh.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition St. Mary's county March court next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called *Baſford Manor*, lying in St. Mary's county, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.

St. Mary's county, October 31ſt, 1792.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 4th day of DECEMBER next,

A VALUABLE MILL, with two pair of ſtones and good boulting cloth, with about twenty-five acres of LAND, twenty acres of meadow, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on the north branch of South river, on the great road leading from Annapolis to George-town: She is ſituated in a good neighbourhood for cuſtom, on a valuable ſtream of water; the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock at ſaid mill. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

FRANCIS RAWLINGS.

N. B. I do forewarn all perſons whatever, from hunting with either dog or gun, through my plantation from the date hereof, if they do they may depend on being dealt by as the law directs.

F. R.

November 1ſt, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A neat PHAETON,

With or without a PAIR *of young ſtout* BAY MARES.

Inquire of the Printers.

ALL perſons indebted by bond, note or book debt to the houſe of TRECOTHICK, TWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and the houſe of Meſſieurs CRACROFT and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are deſired to make immediate payment to Jeſſe Dewees, whoſe receipt ſhall be a ſufficient voucher for any ſuch payments, or to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM COOKE.

Annapolis, October 5th, 1792.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

Thomas Sim Lee, Eſquire,

GOVERNOR
OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general aſſembly did by an act paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this ſtate, for chooſing a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, and for the regulation of the ſaid elections, and alſo to repeal the act of aſſembly therein mentioned," direct that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and inſtruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, ſhould enumerate and aſcertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and perſon choſen as repreſentatives, and by proclamation ſigned by the governor, and diſperſed through the ſtate, declare the names of the perſons duly elected as repreſentatives; We, in purſuance of the directions of the ſaid act, do by this our proclamation, declare that by the returns made to us, it appears that George Dent, John F. Mercer, Uriah Forreſt, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Chriſtie, William Hindman, and William V. Murray, Eſquires, are duly elected repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States.

GIVEN in council at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this thirty-firſt day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

William Miller,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that he has provided himſelf with an ELEGANT COACHEE and HORSES for the convenience and accommodation of thoſe that want for town uſe, or to go a diſtance, ſhould it may be more convenient for many to hire a carriage for town uſe in the winter ſeaſon, than be at the great expence of keeping horſes, he will agree to attend any family for a certain time. His terms will be moderate. From his ſobriety and aſſiduity, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public.

November 1ſt, 1792.

A Still-Houſe to be rented,

About three miles from Town.

THERE are two STILLS in it, one containing by eſtimation between eighty and one hundred gallons, the other about forty gallons, with a malt-kiln, and other fixtures and neceſſary apparatus for carrying on the diſtilling or brewing buſineſs. The building is at preſent out of repair, but can be ſoon put in proper condition. For further particulars, inquire at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, October 30, 1792.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the PORT-TOBACCO Poſt-Office.

MISS JAKSON, Henry Jackſon, Princes-Anne, Somerſet county; William Saſiver, Prince-George's county, Maryland; John H. Boarman, James Ratcliff, Lawſon Speak (2), John Chandler, Charles county; doctor Guſtavus R. Brown, Thomas Olſen, Chloe Farnandis, Baſil Spalding, Francis Sewall, near Port-Tobacco; Sheriff of Charles county; Norman, Truman Harriſon, near Benedict; Archibald Jamiſon (2), on board the ſhip Minerva, captain Gibſon.

E. DAVIS, D. P. M.

In CHANCERY, October 23, 1792.

MORDECAI JONES, of St. Mary's county, having this day filed a petition ſetting forth, that on the ſixth day of February, ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-nine, a certain Caleb Jones, brother of the ſaid Mordecai, executed a deed indented for conveying unto him, the ſaid Mordecai, and his heirs, part of a tract of land lying in ſaid county, called *Beckworth's Lodge*, containing forty-eight acres, more or leſs, and deſcribed by certain courſes; that the ſaid deed from accident, and without any fraudulent deſign, hath not been recorded agreeably to law, that the ſaid Caleb, at the time of executing the ſaid deed, reſided in ſaid county, but hath ſince removed, and is not at this time a reſident of the ſtate of Maryland, and the ſaid Mordecai praying by his petition, a decree of this court, for recording the ſaid deed, agreeably to the acts of aſſembly for ſuch caſes provided; It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Mordecai, do give notice by procuring a copy of this order, to be inſerted ſix weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, of his application aforeſaid to the intent, that the ſaid Caleb, or his legal repreſentatives, may appear in this court, on the firſt day of January next, for the purpoſe of ſhewing cauſe (if any there be), wherefore a decree ſhould not be paſſed as aforeſaid.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber being unable to pay his debts, intends to petition the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRISS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend petitioning the general assembly of Maryland, at their next sitting, to pass a law to make valid a will, purporting to be the last will and testament of THOMAS SEMMES, now a lunatic, but who was in full possession of his reason at the time he executed said will, and for dividing the property, real and personal, as there stated, after making such provision for life for the said Thomas Semmes, as the wisdom of the assembly shall deem expedient.

James Semmes,
Joseph Milbourne Semmes,
Ignatius Semmes,
Aquilla Scott,
Anne Semmes,
Mary Semmes,
Catharine Semmes,
Elizabeth Semmes.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I the subscriber intend to apply to the next St. Mary's county court, after due notice hath been given, for a commission to mark and establish the bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, lying in the same county, called and known by the names of *Temple Bar*, *Loughborough*, *Oxford* and *Addition*, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN ABELL, sen.

October 20, 1792.

THE Trustees of Charlotte Hall School are requested to meet at the Cool-Springs, on the 15th of November next, on business which very much requires their particular notice.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Register.

October 17, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I mean to apply to the next county court, to be holden for Talbot county, at Easton, in the said county, on the 4th Monday in November next, for a commission to mark and bound my following tracts of land, called *Dover Marsh*, *Dover*, and part of *Lower Dover*, lying and being in said county, on Choptank river, of which I am seized in fee, and some of the lines whereof depend on course and distance only; according to the act of assembly lately made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN W. HARRISON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, now in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county for debts which he is unable to discharge, intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for the benefit of an insolvent act.

JOSHUA DORSEY, of Henry.
Anne-Arundel county, October 19, 1792.

RAN AWAY on the 2d of this instant, a negro lad named ISAAC, about nineteen years of age, five feet five or six inches high, dark complexion, and stammers very much in his speech if he is spoke to very sharp by any body; if he has any marks I know them not. Any person securing the above fellow in any gaol, so that I get him, shall receive THREE POUNDS, and all reasonable charges paid by

NICHOLAS WATKINS, of Stephen.

Virginia, Richmond, Sept. 26, 1792.

I REQUEST of Mr. PARKER FOWLER, of Maryland, to inform me in what part of that state he resides, and what estate is in his hands belonging to his nephew, Joseph Fowler, whose mother married Peter Desin, and removed to this state, and brought him with them. Joseph Fowler died in the American army in 1777, and left me his widow and three children; they are now alive. In case of the death of Mr. Parker Fowler, I will be much obliged to his heirs, executors or administrators, or any other person who will be so kind to give me the above information as speedily as possible through this channel, and I will most cheerfully defray the cost.

ANNE FOWLER.

George-town, September 20, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act to empower the trustee of her children to sell and convey said children's lands.

DOROTHY BARBER.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wednesday the 21st day of NOVEMBER next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at public sale, on the dwelling plantation of Dr. DAVID CLARK, late of Prince George's county,

SUNDRY ARTICLES of PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of a quantity of valuable medicine, some shop furniture, books, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and plantation utensils.

The above property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, except in cases where the amount of articles purchased may not exceed ten pounds; where bonds are taken, good security will be required.

THO. CLARK, Executor.

Persons who want to hire plantation slaves, may be accommodated on the above-mentioned day.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to confirm his title to certain tracts of land, in Anne-Arundel county, willed to him by his late father James Sanders.

ROBERT SANDERS.

I WILL give a REWARD of TWELVE DOLLARS, for apprehending and delivering to me, or confining in any gaol, TOM, a mulatto, about twenty-seven years of age, about the middle stature, by trade a carpenter, very fond of his hair-wool, and generally has it queued and tied with eel skin.

PEE, a dark mulatto, under the middle stature, thick and well set; these fellows, on pretence of petitioning for freedom in the general court, have eloped several times, and PEE in August last was taken up on South-river near the ferry and brought home, their dress, having several changes, cannot be described, they call themselves SHORTER, but probably may take the name of BUTLER. The above reward will be paid for both, or SIX DOLLARS for either; as they have made an acquaintance about South-river and in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, it is presumable they lurk thereabouts.

HENRY ROZER.
Notley Hall, Prince-George's county,
October 16th, 1792.

Johnson and Harwood,

HAVE removed their store into Messrs. WALLACE and MUIR's stone house, on the Dock, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Thomas Johnson, and Co. where they have for sale, a variety of

Fall and Winter GOODS;

They have likewise just received the following ARTICLES in the

Grocery Line,

All of which they will dispose of on reasonable terms;

Loaf, Lump, and Brown SUGAR,
FRENCH BRANDY, of a Superior Quality,
SPIRITS,
West-India and New-England RUM,
PORT WINE,
HOLLAND GIN,
Castile and Brown SOAP,
CHOCOLATE,
CANDLES,
RAISINS, COFFEE,
ANCHOVIES, Fine SALT, &c. &c.
N. B. Fine and Superfine FLOUR by the barrel.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat, osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a coarse cloth over jacket, short and round, he had other cloaths with him, which cannot well be described, he is likely, of a very dark complexion, full faced, and has a remarkable fine set of teeth, he is slow of speech, and rather awkward in his manners, is a tolerable good blacksmith, but has never worked as foreman of a shop; he was formerly the property of Henry May, late of this county, blacksmith. This fellow was taken out of gaol at Alexandria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but has since made his escape; when he was apprehended he had a forged pass in his possession, and it is expected he may have procured another. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to me, or secures him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

RICHARD BEARD.

N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to pass for a free man, as there are many free blacks passing about the country; when he went to Alexandria his intention was to have made his escape by water, I therefore forewarn all masters of vessels, and others, from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, if they should they may expect to be dealt with agreeably to law.

R. B.
Anne-Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that she intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly at their next session, praying that an act may pass, to authorise her to sell and dispose of, in behalf of her children, the land on which she now lives, which land was devised to her said children, by her late deceased husband John Wallace.

JUDITH WALLACE.
Charles county, September 15th, 1792.

To be HIRED,

An excellent Woman Cook,

SHE is honest and industrious, and well qualified, from constant and considerable employment in her line of business, to manage the affairs of a kitchen.—She has one female child, who must be taken with her. Inquire of

THE PRINTERS.
September 6, 1792.

St. Mary's county, September 10, 1792.

WHEREAS a certain Elizabeth Jenifer purchased a tract of land, lying in St. Mary's county, called Papaw Fields, of the commissioners of confiscated property, and the subscriber afterwards intermarried with the said Elizabeth, and at her particular desire and consent he exchanged the aforesaid land with a certain Thomas Smoot, for which he give his bond for the conveyance of the same, and before the matter was settled the said Elizabeth died, which put it out of his power to comply with his agreement;—This is therefore to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to authorise and empower him to convey the same agreeable to the tenor of his bond.

W. B. SMOOT.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is			£.7000
No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre	2140	0 0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680	0 0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.	780	0 0
1 to 14,	14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,	910	0 0
	1 prize in cash,	100	0 0
	1 ditto,	50	0 0
	1 ditto,	46	0 0
	647 ditto, of 40s. each,	1294	0 0
			£.7000
667 Prizes.			
3333 Blanks.			

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Gilpin, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Here, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in George-Town, on the first Monday in May next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospect. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the other prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

Notice.

AS the subscriber cannot possibly know the fate of a number of his LOTTERY TICKETS now in Europe, for sale, before the last of September, he is under the necessity of extending the time of drawing his lottery to some time in November next.

J. T. BOUCHER.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts, which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM STEPHEN COMPTON.
Washington county, September 25, 1792.

AN industrious Mechanic, capeable of teaching PSALMODY in its different parts, who is willing to act as clerk and sexton to a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, and can come well recommended, will be informed of an eligible situation, by making himself known to the printers of this Gazette.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES WILKINS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make *immediate* payment.

H. and R. DAVIDGE, Adm'rs.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2393.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1792.

To the MEMBERS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

EXPERIENCE has proved that every form of government devised by the limited wisdom of man is defective, and it cannot be expected that the conſtitution of this ſtate, framed in the midſt of a civil war, is perfect. Before the revolution in this country, the political conſtitutions of the world contained no particular proviſion for thoſe changes and improvements which experience might ſuggeſt, or an alteration of circumſtances require. In the form of government of Maryland ſuch a proviſion exiſts, and both the *principle* and the *mode* have been admired in Europe, as well as America. One legiſlature is to paſs a bill, and publiſh it, at leaſt three months before a *new* election, and another legiſlature is to confirm the bill in their firſt ſeſſion after ſuch *new* election.*

The intention of thoſe, who framed the conſtitution, in adopting this mode of procuring an alteration of it, is obvious. Our government was eſtabliſhed *by the authority of the people alone*, as the only legitimate ſource of all power. No other authority therefore could be allowed to introduce innovations into this fundamental law. It was conceived too—that, if capricious, or precipitate changes were permitted, not only the *form* but the *vital* principles of the government might periſh, by a progreſſive ſeries of ſuppoſed amendments, inconſiderately adopted, without a diſtinct foreſight of future conſequences. The wiſdom of our convention is manifeſt in ſteering between the two extremes of obſtinate perſeverance in error, and the dangers of haſty innovation: the firſt an enemy to all improvement; the latter the parent of ruin, confuſion, and injuſtice.

I have no doubt that our frame of government is ſuſceptible of great amendment, but it is a ſubject that ſhould be touched with the hand of caution,—and no alteration ought to be received, particularly in the ſunday work of our conſtitution, unleſs juſtice, policy, and neceſſity, concur in deſignating its propriety. Partial changes in an inſtrument of government, are never to be coveted. A numerous train of latent conſequences may eventually flow from their introduction, which had not originally occurred, and the order and harmony of the whole ſyſtem may be deranged by what was only intended to effect particular and limited purpoſes. In a word—we ought not to interfere at all, unleſs material defects preſs themſelves upon our notice, and their remedies alſo obviouſly ſuggeſt themſelves. The public welfare and proſperity ſhould demand the interpoſition, before the compact of government ſhould be held otherwiſe than *ſacred*.

Theſe obſervations have been occaſioned by a bill paſſed by the laſt general aſſembly, commonly called the *Exclusion Bill*,—which will, in my opinion, (if confirmed, as it now ſtands, and it cannot be amended,) be not only a moſt unjuſt and impolitic change in the conſtitution of this ſtate, but a violation of the conſtitution of the United States. This bill is not what it was intended to be by its advocates, nor what it is generally ſuppoſed. I am ſatisfied that it embraces objects beyond the contemplation of its framers, and of many who gave their aſſent to it. It will be proper to examine it deliberately, before it receives the concluſive ſtat of the legiſlature.

In the year 1790, it became a general opinion among our citizens, that members of congreſs, and perſons in office under the United States, ought to be excluded from the legiſlature, and the executive of this ſtate. As our conſtitution contained no prohibition, diſqualifying perſons of this deſcription from holding ſeats in the general aſſembly, or the council, the houſe of delegates, at November ſeſſion, 1790, paſſed a bill to create theſe diſqualifications; which was rejected by the ſenate. It was ſaid, by thoſe who introduced and ſupported this bill, that the offices and duties of a continental repreſentative in ſenate, and of a ſtate delegate, ſenator, or member of the council, were *incompatible*, and could not be diſcharged, with any advantage to the community, by the *ſame* perſon;—that congreſs and the legiſlature of this ſtate were in ſeſſion at the *ſame time*; that the *impartiality* of the continental repreſentative, or ſenator, would be greatly impaired, if not totally deſtroyed, if he ſhould be allowed an opportunity, by being a member of our ſtate legiſlature, of preventing, by his influence and intrigue, an effectual inquiry into his conduct in congreſs. To ſhew the propriety of excluding continental officers from our legiſlature and executive, it was ſaid, that it would probably happen that the intereſts of the United States would ſometimes claſh with the intereſts of this ſtate; and that officers of the United States would, on ſuch queſtions, *generally* ſupport that government from which they derived their ſupport.—Theſe were the principal, and perhaps the only material, reaſons upon which the bill was advocated in the houſe of delegates;—and upon the ſame grounds, I preſume, a ſimilar bill was brought forward at laſt November ſeſſion. When this laſt mentioned bill was ſent from the houſe of delegates to the ſenate, it comprehended only two objects, and, in ſubſtance, prohibited members of congreſs, and officers of the United States, from being members of our aſſembly, or council, or electors of the ſenate, or from holding any office *in this ſtate*, to which a ſalary ſhould by law be annexed, or any other office which future legiſlatures ſhould by law declare incompatible with offices or appointments under the United States.—The ſenate propoſed an amendment, which embraced *four* objects.—The *firſt* was—to diſqualify members of congreſs from having ſeats in the general aſſembly, from being electors of the ſenate—and from holding any office of *truſt*, or *profit*, *under this* ſtate. (The ſenate omitted to exclude members of congreſs from being members of the council; and in this the amendment changed the bill, but probably without being intended.) The *ſecond* was, to prohibit any perſon holding an office of truſt, or profit, under the United States, from having a ſeat in our legiſlature, from being an elector of the ſenate, and from holding any office of *truſt or profit* under this ſtate. (Here the ſenate alſo omitted to exclude officers of the *national* government from being members of the council.) *Thirdly*—It did not prohibit, but enacted, "That if any perſon holding an office of *truſt*, or *profit*, under this ſtate, ſhall take his ſeat in congreſs, and not reſign it (within thirty days after notice of his election) *his office held under this ſtate ſhall be void.*"

And *fourthly*, it alſo enacted, "That if any perſon holding an office of truſt, or profit, *under this ſtate*, ſhall accept an office of *truſt*, or *profit*, under the United States, and not reſign it (within thirty days after notice of his appointment) *his office, held under this ſtate, ſhall be void*"

It may be true, that policy and the public good require that members of congreſs, and officers of the national government, ſhould be excluded from our legiſlative councils;—but what reaſon can be aſſigned for the excluſion of our *ſtate* officers (of *truſt* as well as *profit*) from being members of congreſs? I aver, that it is impolitic, and unjuſt in the extreme; and in violation of the conſtitution of the United States.

There never was an era when prudence more powerfully called upon us to ſend forward to the national deliberations all the wiſdom and ability we could collect.—The proſperity of the ſtate—its weight and reſpectability in the political ſcale of the continent, demand the ableſt repreſentation we can procure.—Maryland is not at preſent peculiarly diſtinguiſhed for the number of its enlightened characters, although ſhe is not deſtitute of ſome men of talents.—At ſuch a time, and under ſuch circumſtances, to clog and reſtrict the choice of the people, to create unneceſſary exclusions, and to baniſh from the moſt important public ſtations, thoſe who may be the moſt competent to their duties, will require much juſtification. That it ought not to be done, unleſs ſome powerful reaſon demands it, cannot be denied.—For, unleſs neceſſary, it is treaſon to the community, and oppreſſion to the individual. The firſt principles of equal liberty will teach us, that the road to public ſtations ſhould be as broad as poſſible, and that obſtructions, which have not the general welfare for their object, are iniquitous and arbitrary. He who can obtain the voice of his fellow-citizens, ought never to be rejected by the fundamental law, until the reaſons for his excluſion are irreſiſtible. The people's right to chooſe, and the individual's right to be choſen, and to act, ſhould be as free as air, unleſs unanſwerable arguments are produced to prove the propriety of the reſtriction.

What are the grounds then upon which *ſtate* officers of *truſt*, as well as *profit*, are to be excluded from continental legiſlation?—Have any of the arguments, made uſe of to ſhew that members of congreſs ought not to have ſeats in our general aſſembly, the ſlighteſt application to the caſe? Does the incompatibility complained of in the *latter* inſtance exiſt in the *former*? Is the reſponſibility of a ſtate officer deſtroyed, or in any manner impeached by his having a ſeat in congreſs? None of theſe objections are applicable. Many of our ſtate officers might act in congreſs without the ſmalleſt neglect of their official duties; and their reſponſibility is ſecured by the nature of their commiſſions, and by the ſtrongeſt proviſions of the conſtitution and the laws. What is it, then, that is apprehended? Are we afraid of continental influence? There can be no danger from this quarter. Our officers on the contrary will carry with them to congreſs ſtate attachments—for if it be true, that continental officers ought not to be admitted into our legiſlature; the reaſon of this excluſion proves decidedly that we ought not to exclude ſtate officers from the federal legiſlature. The object of every ſtate in the union ought to be—that of ſecuring ſuch a continental repreſentation as, under all circumſtances, will probably be moſt attached to the governments of the ſtates. An officer of the ſtate has a double tie upon him—one in common with every other citizen, the other excluſively his own. His office is a bond of union between the public and himſelf, which gives a him peculiar title to confidence.

His ſituation has nothing in it that promiſes a deſertion of duty; but it has every thing requiſite to ſecure the faithful diſcharge of it. I invite the friends of this unjuſt excluſion to give to the public one ſubſtantial reaſon for it. But why are we foremoſt to ſet the example to the reſt of the continent? No other ſtate in the union, as far as I have heard, has attempted a ſimilar regulation; nor, in all probability, ever will, though we ſhould lead the way.

I have ſaid that this excluſion is in violation of the conſtitution of the United States. The ſecond ſection of the firſt article of the general government declares, that "no perſon ſhall be a repreſentative, who ſhall not have attained the age of 25 years, and been ſeven years a citizen of the United States; and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that ſtate in which he ſhall be choſen." It is plain, therefore, that every man in the ſtate having the qualifications enumerated in this ſection (to wit, reſidence, citizenſhip and age,) is entitled to a ſeat in the houſe of repreſentatives in congreſs, if choſen by his fellow-citizens. Again, by another part of the ſame conſtitution "any perſon is entitled to a ſeat in the ſenate of the United States, if choſen by the ſtate legiſlatures, provided he is 30 years of age, has been nine years a citizen of the United States, and three years an inhabitant of the ſtate for which he ſhall be choſen."—I take it for granted that thoſe who think the preſent excluſion conſiſtent with the general government, will admit all I require, that every perſon qualified as above, and duly elected, is entitled to a ſeat in congreſs; and that no ſtate aſſembly is competent to impeach his right. But I ſhall be told, that this excluſion does not affect *his ſeat in congreſs*, but is merely levelled at *his ſtate office*. Beware—that you do not deceive yourſelves by this ſophiſtry. Is not this an attempt to effect *indirectly* what you acknowledge you want power to accompliſh by direct means; you cannot ſay—that he ſhall not hold his ſeat, but you can *inflict a penalty on him*, and *ſubject him to a forfeiture*, if he does not reſign it!—You are not authoriſed to declare his ſeat in congreſs vacant; but you aſſume a power of compelling him to vacate it himſelf!—This muſt be acknowledged to be an ingenious artifice, but it would be hazarding much to ſay that the circuity of the mode renders it conſtitutional.

It is eaſy to be miſled by appearances if they are not accurately examined; and in a point of this importance we ought to know with certainty the ground we ſtand on, before we venture to act.—At this time the people of Maryland have a *right* under the federal conſtitution to elect a *ſtate-officer*; and he, by the ſame conſtitution, has (at this time) a right to be elected, and can take his ſeat *without forfeiting his commiſſion*. But if the bill is confirmed, both theſe rights of the people and the individual are manifeſtly violated and deſtroyed. By the propoſed bill, it is true, the people may elect, and he may take his ſeat, but only on the *condition* that he forfeits his office. If the right, *to elect* and *to be elected*, cannot be *expreſsly* taken away, can it be done by the *artifice* of annexing a forfeiture to the exerciſe of it?*

But the amendment from the ſenate prevents any *officer* of this government from accepting an office of truſt or profit under congreſs, unleſs he reſigns his office under this ſtate. What reaſon can be given for this prohibition? The words of the excluſion are ſo *general*, that perſons *now* in commiſſion are to forfeit it, if they accept any office under the United States. There can be no juſt ground for ſuſpicion that *officers of this ſtate*, if elected members of congreſs, would have too great an influence in the *national* councils. The fear is, that *national* officers, if choſen into our ſtate

* The form of government directs every bill for the abrogation of it, to be publiſhed, but does not ſay in what manner. The publication was undoubtedly for the information of the people. The preſent bill was only published among the laws of laſt ſeſſion. The bills propoſed by a committee of the houſe of delegates, were publiſhed in the Annapolis and Baltimore news-papers. Will any one ſay, that the bill in queſtion was publiſhed according to the ſpirit and intention of the directions of the form of government? If not, the want of ſuch publication is a good cauſe to reject a confirmation. In truth, the people know nothing of the bill. No man will be ſo bold as to ſay, they have had proper information of the bill, or its contents. The ſubſtance of the bill, as paſſed by the houſe of delegates, has been a ſubject of converſation; but the alteration of the bill, as amended by the ſenate, has never been made known to the people.

* Joſhua Seney, Eſquire, is now a member of congreſs, and holds under this ſtate a commiſſion of judge during good behaviour. If the bill is confirmed, (and is conſtitutional) and he takes his ſeat in congreſs, it is ſuch a miſbehaviour as to forfeit his commiſſion of judge. Mr. Seney has no alternative, he muſt reſign or forfeit his commiſſion. This infraction of the right of the people of this ſtate who elected Mr. Seney, and of his right to be elected, muſt ſtrike every man.

legislature, would, there have an improper and undue influence; and that their *interest* might be incompatible with their *duty*. Officers of the national government may hold offices, or execute duties under our laws (as under the inspection law of 1789) and what reason can be alleged to prohibit our officers from holding offices under congress, and this government at the same time, or executing duties under their laws, which they are now authorised to do in a variety of instances? In my opinion the prohibition is unjust, because it will operate to the injury of our citizens; impolitic, because it must necessarily increase the number of officers; and betrays an improper and too great a suspicion of the federal government. In many instances the same person can with great propriety execute the laws of congress and the laws of this state, and with less expence to both governments, than must arise from the creation of two offices. No other state has attempted to injure their citizens by such a restriction.

I will suggest another observation on this bill.—It appears to me that every alteration of our constitution ought to be proposed in a separate bill.—The people will then have a fair opportunity of judging on the merits of every proposition, and of rejecting or ratifying as they condemn or approve. But when a number of distinct propositions, including various subjects and involving the rights and interests of different persons, are blended in one bill, those to whose consideration it is submitted are perplexed, and they have no opportunity of selecting such parts as they approve for confirmation, and setting aside the rest.—For such a bill must be wholly adopted or wholly refuted.

The rejection of the present bill will give rise to no other inconvenience than a short delay;—and it will be well to consider whether it is not more advisable to wait another year, than to violate both justice and policy, and the constitution of the United States by an immediate confirmation.

The above remarks are hastily thrown together, but the *substance* will be maintained by

CENSOR.

Annapolis, 17th November, 1792.

PARIS, *September* 17.

THE combination formed against France, is every day becoming more formidable. All the advices from Germany, Spain, and Sardinia, agree in the accounts they give of the expensive preparations which are carrying on against us. The king of Great-Britain, in his German character of elector of Hanover, has not merely avowed his intentions of taking part with the two great courts, but has been most conspicuous and forward in engaging others to coalesce. His Hanoverian minister, as you will see officially notified to the assembly, has travelled over Germany to make converts to the cause of the princes. The king of Spain has thrown off the flimsy disguise of neutrality, and assuredly declared for hostilities. Sardinia, at the same time, has no longer occasion for jesuitism, but threatens determined war.

The general idea of the plan of the crusade, against France, is as follows.

1. "The united armies of Prussia and Austria have no hope beyond the reduction of the northern departments, in which, if possible, they mean to plant themselves for the winter, not entering Paris, but holding the chief quarters of the camp at St. Denis.

2. "The whole of the southern frontier to be menaced and held in check by Spain and Sardinia, while a diversion may be made by the Swiss cantons.

3. "Thus invested to the south and north, England, (for they cannot separate the king of England from the elector of Hanover) is to threaten the departments opposite to the Channel, that the panic may be general; and thus assailed on all sides, the mediation of England is to be offered for the establishment of a limited monarchy."

LONDON, *September* 11.

The letters brought by the mail from France yesterday say, that the duke of Brunswick, after feigning to attack this and that place, to keep the French army from penetrating his real designs, has pursued his march with the main body of his army so as to be within seventy miles of Paris, and that numbers flock to his standard all the way he goes; in short, not only the thinking part of the French are heartily tired of the present state of anarchy, but numbers who call themselves patriots find things are going too far, and wish a restoration of at least some government that can protect their persons and property.

We are sorry to say, that by the last accounts from Birmingham, there is much ill-blood, and party disputes yet run very high between the two classes of churchmen and dissenters. Some of the former description have actually refused to pay the rates which have been levied on them; and it was on the subject of compelling the payment, that the county members took the opinion of the minister on Friday, not chusing to risque the consequences without advice.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 14.

From the Charleston COLUMBIAN HERALD of the 31st November, received this day by the pilot boat Hawke.

By a gentleman just arrived from Martinique, in the schooner Sisters, captain Newton, we are informed, that about the 8th ult. a vessel arrived there from Bordeaux, which brought intelligence, that the French army of the north, under M. Dillon, had had a bloody battle with the Austrians, in which the latter were totally defeated: The French lost 8,000 men, the loss of the Austrians was supposed to be much greater—about 60,000 men were engaged on each side.

M. Luckner had previously left the army.

It was reported that M. la Fayette had formed a plan for betraying his army into the hands of the Austrians—under pretence of attacking the Austrians, he had contrived that the army should pass the river Mosolle, and afterwards the artillery should follow by means of a bridge of boats, and while the artillery was crossing to have sunk it into the river, when the army being left without it, would have been cut to pieces; but the project being discovered before it was ripe for execution, was defeated—that M. Dumourier had succeeded M. la Fayette.

A counter revolution had taken place at Martinique, and the old French colours had been replaced in the room of the national.—This account we give as we received it.

A letter from Liverpool mentions, that "in England they began to be apprehensive of being brought into a war, in consequence of the troubles in France, which are now grown to a considerable degree of enthusiasm and inhuman barbarity. It seems hardly possible that the patriots of that kingdom can succeed against the powerful combination either forming, or already formed against them. There are two prevailing opinions in this country in regard to politics; one, that the emperor's ambition leads him to endeavour at the addition of France to his already extensive dominions; the other, that the successor to the throne of the deposed Lewis XVI. is already fixed upon, and that the duke of York is the person. Many politicians here declare it as their opinion, that the mayor of Paris, although now the idol of the populace, is acting a finesse, and that his principle is actually on the side of the king. Whatever be the plan of the junto of tyrants, time must soon unravel; the Spaniards are talked of to mix in the affray, and are arming; the queen of Portugal still remains in a state of infanity: and when we intermeddle all Europe may reasonably be supposed to be MAD."

WINCHESTER, *November* 12.

Intelligence from the Cherokee nation, respecting the attack on Buchanan's Station.

The party who attacked the station consisted of 197 Cherokees, 83 Creeks, and the Shawanese Warrior, with his party, consisting of 300—the whole commanded by captain John Watts. The Shawanese Warrior, a Creek chief, and several others were killed, and a number wounded, among whom is John Watts, who, it is highly probable, cannot recover. He was shot in both his thighs—the ball passed through the upper part of one and lodged in the other.

John Watts is a half breed, a stout, bold and enterprising man, about 40 years of age—and is the life and spirit of the junior part of the Cherokee nation.

The Shawanese Warrior was a half-breed—he resided at the Running Water for upwards of three years past, with his party. At the late council at Will's-town, when it was determined that the Five Lower Towns should go to war against the United States, he rose, and stretching out his hands, said, "With these hands have I killed three hundred, and I will kill three hundred more, drink my fill of blood, and sit down and be happy."

The Middle Striker and Otter-Lifter, two other signers of the treaty of Holstein, were also leaders in this attack. The latter, as late as the month of July, gave the most unequivocal proofs of his attachment to the United States, in going on board the boat, in which were the goods for the Chickasaw and Choctaw conference, continued with them until they had passed the Lower Towns, and conducted himself in such a manner as left no reason to doubt but that he would boldly have defended them in case they had been attacked by any hostile parties of his own or any other nation.

The party who attacked the company in the Wilderness, on the 6th of October, consisted of 50 warriors, and were headed by the noted Cherokee chief Talotehske, a signer to the treaty of Holstein, and one who accompanied John Watts in his visit to governor O'Neal in June and August last. Inspired with a spirit for war, by the inflammatory persuasions of governor O'Neal, he painted himself black before he left Pensacola, declaring himself for war, and with that appearance and spirit he passed through the Creek nation.

While he was at Pensacola governor O'Neal shewed him five magazines. "This, said he, is for the Cherokees, that for the Creeks, those two for the Chickasaws and Choctaws, and this for ourselves, to assist you, if necessary."

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 22.

On Sunday next Divine Service will be performed in the new church in this city, and it is expected the right reverend doctor THOMAS JOHN CLAGETT, bishop for the state of Maryland, will attend on the occasion.

The importance of premiums, in encouraging agriculture and the useful arts, briefly considered, and applied to the state of Maryland.

[*Continued from our last.*]

THIS state is by nature as well, perhaps on all accounts better, adapted for manufactory (as well as agriculture) than any other state in the union, it being centrally placed in a happy climate between the two extremes of heat and cold, where iron, hemp, flax, wool, cotton and silk, grow, and are produced spontaneously. The mountains and hills of Maryland it is well known abound with the best of iron ore. And that there are fires as abundant, and wood convenient to extract that useful metal, and though we have made considerable progress in the converting ore into pig and bar iron, yet, until very lately, little or no attempts have been made to go further, nor have we at this day made any considerable progress in the manufacturing of iron into the necessary tools and implements of husbandry, mechanism, ship-building, &c. the Oakley factory is the only attempt made in this state to make any considerable advance in the manufacturing of iron in that way, nor can any degree of perfection be expected until a competitorship takes place; the people of the eastern states have experienced the advantage of such rivalship, and have advanced thereby, so that we find them daily in our market buying up our pig iron, bar iron and nail rods, and carrying them home, manufacturing them into castings, and the several utensils for husbandry, nails, &c. and returning them to us (*from our own materials*) at a very enhanced price; the bolt spikes and nails for our shipyards, are many of them made in the eastern states of iron the production of Maryland, though their manufactures are not arrived at that degree of perfection that is common in the manufacturing towns in Europe; the making of sail-duck, iron utensils and hemp are the only branches they are nearly complete in. Hemp, an article of the utmost worth in all great nations, is well worth the notice and attention of the citizens of this state; hemp grows luxuriantly in our western borders and adjacent sister states, a considerable part of which naturally comes to our market at Baltimore and George-town, and much more would come were it properly encouraged. This hemp, were it manufactured into sail duck and cordage in our own state, would not only give life and support to many of our citizens now in the state, but would add a great number, by calling others from abroad, as it is a well known maxim that the population of a country depends much on the employ for her inhabitants; instead of which the hemp, thus raised in the state, is brought to our market, is bought up by by the traders from the eastern states, taken to Boston, and there made into sail duck and cordage for her numerous shipping, and a part returned to us (or shipped to other states) at an enhanced price. The growth of flax, wool and cotton, are also well worth the attention of the people of Maryland; so well were our ancestors satisfied of this, that we find, as early as the year 1765, the governor and general assembly of the then province of Maryland, though under the baneful influence of a proprietary government, thought proper to pass a law for the granting in each county certain premiums or bounties as encouragements to such women in the linen branch as should excel therein; for flax and wool both grow well in Maryland, and with proper care and encouragement, may be raised and manufactured, not only to serve for our own home consumption, but become an article of exportation to the southern sister states, whose situation and circumstances are not so favourable for manufactories.

[*To be continued.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, November 12.

At twelve o'clock the speaker, accompanied by the other members, and preceded by the sergeant at arms, waited on the president of the United States, with the following address, in answer to his speech:

SIR,

THE house of representatives, who always feel satisfaction in meeting you, are much concerned that the occasion for mutual solicitation, afforded by the circumstances favourable to the national prosperity, should be abated by a continuance of the hostility of many of the Indian tribes; and particularly that the reiterated efforts for effecting a general pacification with them should have issued in new proofs of their persevering enmity, and the barbarous sacrifice of citizens, who, as the messengers of peace, were distinguishing themselves by their zeal for the public service.

In our deliberations on this important department of our affairs, we shall be disposed to pursue every measure that may be dictated by the sincerest desire, on one hand, of cultivating peace, and manifesting by every practicable regulation, our benevolent spirit for the welfare of this misguided people; and by the duty we feel, on the other, to provide effectually for the safety and protection of our fellow-citizens.

While with regret we learn that symptoms of opposition to the law, imposing duties on spirits distilled within the United States, have manifested themselves, we reflect with consolation, that they are confined to a small portion of our fellow-citizens.

It is not more essential to the preservation of our liberty, that a government should be always ready to listen to the representations of its constituents, and accommodate its measures to the sentiments and will of every part of them, as far as will consist with the good of the whole, than it is that the just authority of the laws should be stedfastly maintained.

Under this impression, every department of the government, and all good citizens, must approve the measures you have taken, and the purpose you have formed, to execute this part of your trust with firmness and energy; and, be assured Sir, of every constitutional aid and co-operation which may become requisite on our part. And we hope that while the progress of contentment under the law in question is as obvious, as it is rational, no particular part of the community may be permitted to withdraw from the general burthens of the country by a conduct as irreconcileable to national justice as it is inconsistent with public decency.

The productive state of the public revenue, and the confirmation of the credit of the United States abroad evinced by the loans at Antwerp and Amsterdam, are communications the more gratifying, as they enforce the obligation to enter on systematic and effectual arrangements for discharging the public debt as fast

the conditions of it will permit; and we take pleasure in the opportunity to assure you of our entire concurrence in the opinion, that no measure can be more desirable, whether viewed with an eye to the urgent wish of the community, or the intrinsic importance of promoting so happy a change in our situation.

The adoption of a constitution for the state of Kentucky is an event, in which we join in all the satisfaction you have expressed. It may be considered as particularly interesting, since, besides the immediate benefits resulting from it, it is another auspicious demonstration of the facility and success with which an enlightened people are capable of providing, by free and deliberate plans of government, for their own safety and happiness.

The operation of the law establishing the post-office, as it relates to the transmission of news-papers, will merit our particular inquiry and attention. The circulation of political intelligence, through these vehicles, being justly reckoned the surest means of preventing the degeneracy of a free government, as well as of recommending every salutary public measure to the confidence and co-operation of all virtuous citizens.

The several other matters which you have communicated and recommended, will in their order receive the attention due to them. And our discussions will in all cases, we trust, be guided by a proper respect for harmony and stability in the public councils, and a desire to conciliate more and more the attachment of our constituents to the constitution, by measures accommodated to the true ends for which it was established.

To which address, the President made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN,

IT gives me pleasure to express to you the satisfaction which your address affords me.—I feel, as I ought, the approbation you manifest of the measures I have taken, and the purpose I have formed, to maintain, pursuant to the trust reposed in me by the constitution, the respect which is due to the laws, and the assurance which you, at the same time, give me of every constitutional aid and co-operation, that may become requisite on your part.

This is a new proof of that enlightened solicitude for the establishment and confirmation of public order, which, embracing a zealous regard for the principles of true liberty, has guided the deliberations of the house of representatives, a perseverance in which can alone secure, under the Divine blessing, the real and permanent felicity of our common country.

G. WASHINGTON.

At 11 o'clock, on Friday the 9th, inst. the Senate of the United States waited on the President, at his own house, with the following address, in answer to his speech to both houses:

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

ACCEPT, Sir, our grateful acknowledgments for your address at the opening of the present session. We participate with you in the satisfaction arising from the continuance of the general prosperity of the nation; but it is not without the most sincere concern that we are informed, that the reiterated efforts which have been made to establish peace with the hostile Indians have hitherto failed to accomplish that desired object; hoping that the measures still depending may prove more successful than those which have preceded them, we shall nevertheless concur in every necessary preparation for the alternative; and, should the Indians on either side of the Ohio persist in their hostilities, fidelity to the union, as well as affection for our fellow-citizens, on the frontiers, will ensure our decided co-operation in every measure, which shall be deemed requisite for their protection and safety.

At the same time that we avow the obligation of the government to afford its protection to every part of the union, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that even a small portion of our fellow-citizens, in any quarter of it, should have combined to oppose the operation of the law for the collection of duties, on spirits distilled within the United States, a law repeatedly sanctioned by the authority of the nation, and at this juncture materially connected with the safety and protection of those who oppose it.—Should the means already adopted, fail in securing obedience to this law, such further measures as may be thought necessary to carry the same into complete operation, cannot fail to receive the approbation of the legislature, and the support of every patriotic citizen.

It yields us particular pleasure to learn, that the productiveness of the revenue of the present year, will probably supersede the necessity of any additional tax for the service of the next.

The organization of the government of the state of Kentucky, being an event peculiarly interesting to a part of our fellow-citizens, and conducive to the general order, affords us particular satisfaction.

We are happy to learn that the high state of our credit abroad has been evinced by the terms on which the new loans have been negotiated.

In the course of the session, we shall proceed to take into consideration the several objects which you have been pleased to recommend to our attention; and keeping in view the importance of union and stability in the public councils, we shall labour to render our decision conducive to the safety and happiness of our country.

We repeat with pleasure our assurances of confidence in your administration, and our ardent wish, that your unabated zeal for the public good may be rewarded by the durable prosperity of the nation, and every ingredient of personal happiness.

JOHN LANGDON, President pro tempore of the Senate.

To which the President made the following reply:

I DERIVE much pleasure, gentlemen, from your very satisfactory address. The renewed assurances of your confidence in my administration, and the expression of your wish for my personal happiness, claim and receive my particular acknowledgment. In my future endeavour for the public welfare, to which my duty may call me, I shall not cease to count upon the firm, enlightened, and patriotic support of the senate.

G. WASHINGTON.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 18th of December next, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day, and continue till all is sold, by order of the orphan's court,

ALL the personal property of the late BENJAMIN HOWARD, deceased, consisting of sundry negroes, men, women and children, valuable stock of all kinds, among which are two yoke of draught steers, variety of good household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. &c. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock, and the terms made known on that day, by

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

Anne-Arundel county, November 14, 1792.

To be SOLD, by virtue of my father's will, on the premises, on Monday the tenth day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig-Point, containing two hundred and four acres. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

w 3 RICHARD HOPKINS.

November 21, 1792.

THE subscriber has just received, at his wet and dry goods store, near the Dock, a small ASSORTMENT of STATIONARY and BOOKS, among which are the following,

Nicholson's Natural Philosophy,	Bailey's Dictionary,
Payley's Moral ditto,	Moore's Navigation,
Robertson's India,	Simson's Euclid,
Humphreys's Works,	Gibson's Surveying,
Paine's ditto,	Young's Latin Dictionary,
Newton's ditto,	Virgil Delphini,
Political Crisis,	Horace ditto,
Junius's Letters,	Cæsar ditto,
Knox's Essays,	Sallust ditto,
Beauties of Creation,	Selectæ E Profanis,
Bennet's Letters,	——— E Viteri,
Guthrie's Geography,	Fables of Æsop,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,	Vocabulary,
Messiah,	Ruddiman's Rudiments,
Young's Night Thoughts,	Latin Grammar,
Young Man's Companion,	Art of Speaking,
Dodsley's Fables,	Watts's Logic,
Dilworths's Assistant,	Bibles and Prayer Books,
Wesley's Hymns,	Testaments and Psalters,
Ash's Grammar,	Spelling Books,
Buchanan's Syntax,	Primmers,
	Children's Histories, &c.

Thick and thin folio post, quarto ditto, fine vellum ditto, foolscap, blue and brown wrapping paper, blank books, black lead pencils, sealing wax wafers, ink-powder, slates and slate-pencils, &c. &c.

The subscriber offers likewise for sale, on the lowest terms, Antigua and Jamaica spirits, brandy, gin, Port wine, hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea teas, coffee, raisins, almonds, currants, loaf, lump and brown sugars, nutmegs, mace, allspice, ginger, pepper, soap, starch, mould and dipt candles, 4d. 6d. 10d. and 20d. nails, glue, brooms, brushes, &c. with sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Books neatly bound, gilt and lettered. Ledgers and journals made in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

STEPHEN CLARK.

The subscriber having established a correspondence in Philadelphia, can, if requested of any gentleman, procure him, if to be had, any book, or set of books, paper, &c. on a short notice and small advance.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of JOSEPH HILL, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet at the house of the subscriber, on Saturday the first day of December, with their claims legally authenticated that they may receive their dividends of the estate.

JOSEPH HILL, Administrator.

November 22, 1792.

WHEREAS the subscriber has suffered considerable damage by ill disposed persons pulling and leaving down his fencing, this is therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting with dog or gun, or passing through his enclosures either on foot or on horseback, if they do they may depend on being dealt by as the law directs.

w 3 ROBERT SANDERS.

November 22, 1792.

CAME to the subscribers plantation, a small dark bay HORSE, about five years old, and about thirteen hands high. The owner may have him again on proving him to be his and paying charges.

w 3 WILLIAM KNIGHTON.

November 12, 1792.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber being unable to pay his debts, intends to petition the next session of the general assembly for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRIS.

IN virtue of the power given to the subscribers by an act of assembly, passed this present session, entitled, A further supplement to the act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis, the subscribers to the new church are requested to meet at the said church, on Friday the 23d instant, at eleven o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing their pews.

CHARLES WALLACE,
JAMES BRICE,
JOHN DAVIDSON.

November 15, 1792.

Pursuant to an order of the honourable the chancellor will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 12th of December, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

THE dwelling plantation of C[illegible] SMITH, late of Calvert county, containing about 200 acres of land. As it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises, a particular description is unnecessary. The purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest within one year, and the residue with interest within two years from the time of sale. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to hand them in legally proved, on or before the day of sale, to Henry Hunter, Esq; of Calvert county.

w 3 CLEMENT SMITH, Trustee.

By virtue of an order of the worshipful the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on West river, in said county, on the fourth day of December next,

THE following chattel property belonging to the estate of STEPHEN STEWARD, deceased, consisting of horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, farming utensils, &c. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and the terms for cash only.

w 3

STEPHEN STEWARD, Administrator of STEPHEN STEWARD, deceased.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale a SLOOP of thirty hogheads burthen.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

West river, November 14, 1792.

RAYNER TAYLOR, being lately appointed ORGANIST of Annapolis, begs leave to inform those ladies and gentlemen who may wish to receive his instructions in music, that he is ready to wait on them, and hopes by his assiduity, and strict attention to his scholars, to merit the esteem and approbation of those who may employ him to teach in their respective families. His present address is at Mr. Richards's, Church-street, Annapolis.

November 13, 1792.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES will sit from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, on each day, during this session of the General Assembly, in the committee room.

By order,

JON. WILMER.

November 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to confirm his title to certain tracts of land, in Anne-Arundel county, willed to him by his late father James Sanders.

ROBERT SANDERS.

THE drawing of the lottery for the disposal of Mr. C. HOLLYDAY'S PROPERTY at Vienna and Annapolis, is postponed to a future day. When the tickets are disposed of, timely notice will be given of the time of drawing.

THE MANAGERS.

Annapolis, 20th October, 1792.

CAME to the plantation of JOHN FARRALL, near Queen-Anne, a dark bay GELDING, about thirteen hands high, pretty far advanced in years, no perceivable brand or natural mark. The owner is desired to come and take him away, on proving property and paying charges.

Prince-George's county.

Annapolis, November 11, 1792.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of 4-4 Irish linens, which he will sell remarkably cheap; he has as usual a general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, among which are some fine 9-4 and 10-4 rose blankets, green rugs, and a few long guns, calculated to kill fowl sitting at a long distance off; also a few articles of grocery, as loaf and muscovado sugar, hyson and congo tea, and fine flour of mustard, all which he will sell on reasonable terms.

w 3 WILLIAM WILKINS.

I HEREBY give notice, that whereas Mr. ZADOCK DUVALL has fully paid and satisfied me for fees put into his hands for 1789, 1790 and 1791, by me, to collect, I request all persons indebted for such fees put into Mr. Duvall's hands for collection, will make payment to him therefor.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, late sheriff of Prince-George's county,

September 27, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend petitioning the general assembly of Maryland, at their next sitting, to pass a law to make valid a will, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Semmes, now a lunatic, but who was in full possession of his reason at the time he executed said will, and for dividing the property, real and personal, as there stated, after making such provision for life for the said Thomas Semmes, as the wisdom of the assembly shall deem expedient.

James Semmes,
Joseph Milbourne Semmes,
Ignatius Semmes,
Aquilla Scott,
Anne Semmes,
Mary Semmes,
Catharine Semmes,
Elizabeth Semmes.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, now in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county for debts which he is unable to discharge, intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for the benefit of an insolvent act.

JOSHUA DORSEY of Henry.

Anne-Arundel county, October 19, 1792.

George-town, September 20, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act to empower the trustee of her children to sell and convey said children's lands.

DOROTHY BARBER.

ALL persons indebted by bond, note or book debt, to the house of TRECOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and the house of Messieurs CRACROFT and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are desired to make immediate payment to Jesse Dewees, whose receipt shall be a sufficient voucher for any such payments, or to the subscriber.

WILLIAM COOKE.

Annapolis, October 5th, 1792.

St. Mary's county, September 10, 1792.

WHEREAS a certain Elizabeth Jenifer purchased a tract of land, lying in St. Mary's county, called Papaw Fields, of the commissioners of confiscated property, and the subscriber afterwards intermarried with the said Elizabeth, and at her particular desire and consent he exchanged the aforesaid land with a certain Thomas Smoot, for which he give his bond for the conveyance of the same, and before the matter was settled the said Elizabeth died, which put it out of his power to comply with his agreement;—This is therefore to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to authorise and empower him to convey the same agreeable to the tenor of his bond.

W. B. SMOOT.

On MONDAY, 17th DECEMBER next, will be offered for SALE, at Fredericksburgh,

TWO HUNDRED likely Virginia born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, of all ages and descriptions, on twelve months credit, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid, a moderate discount will be allowed for all ready payments. Messieurs William Hulberne and William Beale, are appointed my agents in conducting the sale.

JOHN TAYLOE.

Mount-Airy, September, 1792.

The SUBSCRIBER has for Sale, on reasonable Terms, at his Store

A COLLECTION of BOOKS, on Religion, Physic, History, Science and Novelty, among them many valuable publications on Architecture; Stationary of various kinds, elegant Pictures, Jewellery and Plated Ware, with sundry Dry Goods.

JOSEPH CLARK.

THE subscriber has also for SALE, a number of valuable LAW BOOKS, which he will sell a BARGAIN to any person that will purchase the whole.

*** An elegant assortment of fine Dutch Quills, and drawing paper, such as double elephant, imperial royal, super royal, fine royal and Caye Medium, &c.

Annapolis, November 22, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be prefered to the general assembly at their next session, for an act, to repeal an act for the preservation of the breed of fish.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 4th day of DECEMBER next,

A VALUABLE MILL, with two pair of stones and good boulting cloth, with about twenty-five acres of LAND, twenty acres of meadow, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the north branch of South-river, on the great road leading from Annapolis to George town; She is situated in a good neighbourhood for custom, on a valuable stream of water; the sale to begin at 10 o'clock at said mill. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

FRANCIS RAWLINGS.

N. B. I do forewarn all persons whatever, from hunting with either dog or gun, through my plantation from the date hereof, if they do they may depend on being dealt by as the law directs.

F. R.

November 1st, 1792.

A LIST of LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-Office at Leonard-Town.

DAVID ENGLISH, Zephaniah Forrest, captain Henry Carbery, Thomas H. Egerton, Esq; Peter Campbell, Thomas Jenkins, John Allen Thomas, Esquire, four letters.

CLEMENT SEWALL, P. M.

October 1, 1792.

JOHN HYDE,

In Conduit-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE MANN's new building,

WHERE he carries on the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the lowest terms; having procured himself a number of the best workmen, he is enabled to carry on his business in the most extensive manner: and he can, with pleasure, inform his friends and customers, that he can serve them upon the most advantageous terms, and on the shortest notice, as he is and will be always supplied with the very best materials, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch. Gentlemen wishing to purchase negro shoes, may be supplied on the shortest notice with any quantity of the best quality, and at the most reduced prices. He also carries on the

Tanning and Currying Business

in all its various branches, in the neatest and best manner, where the best prices are given for raw and dried HIDES, and all orders for leather thankfully received and faithfully executed. He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the great encouragement he has experienced in those two branches since his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Annapolis, August 1, 1792.

A LIST of LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-Office, ANNAPOLIS, which, if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

JOHN BULLEN, William Berry (2), Annapolis; Richard Banister, near Annapolis; captain James Belt, Queen-Anne; major Benjamin Brookes, Upper-Marlborough; Basil Brooke, junior, Calvert county; John Briscoe, St. Mary's county.

John Callahan (2), Joseph Clark (2), Stephen Clark, John Cartwright, Annapolis; Major Richard Chew, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (5), Annapolis; Dare and Allnutt, Hunting creek; Richard Darnall (2), Portland Manor; Caleb Dorsey, Samuel Diggens, Anne-Arundel county.

Anne Eastham, near Annapolis; John Ellis, Magruder's warehouse.

Philip R. Fendall (2), William Faris, Annapolis; William Frazier, Herring Bay; Frisby Fresland, Calvert county; John Forbes (8), Benedict.

John Gwinn (7), David Geddes, James Groombridge, care of Wallace, Johnson and Muir, Frederick and Samuel Green (4), Annapolis; Thomas Gaffaway, Anne-Arundel county; William Grindell, Benedict.

Samuel H. Howard (3), Hugh Henry, at Governor Lee's, Annapolis; William Hall, Anne Arundel county; John and Francis Hardy, Magruder's warehouse.

Anne Jackson, Daniel Jenifer, Annapolis; Redmond Johnston, Patuxent.

John Long, Ruffel Lee, Annapolis; Samuel Lane, Pig-Point.

Richard Mackubin, Annapolis; Arthur Murray, Calvert county; James Mewburn, Nottingham.

Banjhaman Okel, Annapolis.

John F. A. Prigge, care of G. Duvall, Annapolis; William Prout, near Annapolis; John Powell, West river; John Parsling, at major Lansdale's, Queen-Anne; Parker Fowler, Maryland.

Elizabeth Ross, Nancy Ross, Henry Ridgely (3), Absalom Ridgely, John Richter, care of Mr. Mann, Annapolis; John Thomas Richardson, West river; Jeremiah Randall, Patuxent; Mary Roberts, William Reynolds, Calvert county; William Reed, near Liberty-town.

William Sandilon, at John Lee's, Annapolis; Thomas Stocker, London-town; Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county; William Sinclair, Lower-Marlborough; Rev. Mr. Simpson, St. Mary's county; Gustavus Scott, near C[illegible]dge.

Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, West river.

William Wallace, John Walch, William Wells, Annapolis; Robert Waugh, Head of Patowmack creek; John Weems (3), Calvert county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post-office for LETTERS, are requested to send the MONEY, as none will be delivered without.

Wet and Dry Goods Store.

Now opening,

At his Store, near the Dock,

ANTIGUA, Jamaica and New-England Rum, Brandy, Gin, Geneva, Hyson, Hyson skin and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Lumps, Loaf, and Brown Sugars; Raisins, Soap, Starch and Blue, Nutmegs, Pepper, Salt, mould and dipped Candles, with sundry articles of DRY GOODS, too tedious to mention.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Annapolis, October 30, 1792.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
Thomas Sim Lee, Esquire,
GOVERNOR
OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general assembly did by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state, for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as representatives, and by proclamation signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives; We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation, declare that by the returns made to us, it appears that George Dent, John F. Mercer, Benjamin Forrest, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Duvall, William Hindman, and William V. Murray, Esquires, are duly elected representatives of this state in the congress of the United States.

GIVEN in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, on the thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

William Miller,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that he has provided himself with an ELEGANT COACHEE and HORSES for the convenience and accommodation of those that want for town use, or to go a distance, and as it may be more convenient for many to hire a carriage for town use in the winter season, than be at the great expence of keeping horses, he will agree to attend any family for a certain time. His terms will be moderate. From his sobriety and assiduity, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public.

November 1st, 1792.

A Still-House to be rented,

About three miles from Town.

THERE are two STILLS in it, one containing by estimation between eighty and one hundred gallons, the other about forty gallons, with a malt-kiln, and other fixtures and necessary apparatus for carrying on the distilling or brewing business. The building is at present out of repair, but can be soon put in proper condition. For further particulars, inquire at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, October 30, 1792.

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the PORT-TOBACCO Post-Office.

MISS JAKSON, Henry Jackson, Princess-Anne, Somerset county; William Safiver, Prince-George's county, Maryland; John H. Boarman, junr. Ratcliff, Lawson Speak (2), John Chandler, Charles county; doctor Gustavus R. Brown, Thomas Odin, Chloe Farnandis, Basil Spalding, Francis Sewall, near Port-Tobacco; Sheriff of Charles county; Norman Truman Harrison, near Benedict; Archibald Jamison (2), on board the ship Minerva, captain Gibson.

E. DAVIS, D. P. M.

In CHANCERY, October 25, 1792.

MORDECAI JONES, of St. Mary's county, having this day filed a petition, setting forth that on the sixth day of February, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, a certain Caleb Jones, brother of the said Mordecai, executed a deed indented for conveying unto him, the said Mordecai, and his heirs, part of a tract of land lying in said county, called *Beckworth's Lodge*, containing forty-eight acres, more or less, and described by certain courses, that the said deed from accident, and without any fraudulent design, hath not been recorded agreeably to law, that the said Caleb, at the time of executing the said deed resided in said county, but hath since removed, and is not at this time a resident of the state of Maryland, and the said Mordecai praying by his petition, a decree of this court, for recording the said deed, agreeably to the acts of assembly for such cases provided. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Mordecai, do give notice by procuring a copy of this order, to be inserted six weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, of his application aforesaid to the intent, that the said Caleb, or his legal representatives may appear in this court, on the first day of January next, for the purpose of shewing cause (if any there be), wherefore a decree should not be passed as aforesaid.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2394.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1792.

To the MEMBERS of the SENATE.

I

IT is the privilege of every citizen of Maryland to deliver his ſentiments to the legiſlature, or either branch thereof, on any act of legiſlation, that concerns the *right* of the people at large, or any part of the community, or any individual. It is the *right* of every citizen to inquire into the conduct of the legiſlature, or of its members; and there is no reſtraint on this fundamental right, but the obligation to obſerve that decency of language which is due to public bodies. I have exerciſed *this right* in my late addreſs to the general aſſembly, without intentionally departing from that reſpect, which I owe to the repreſentatives of Maryland, and to my own character. I examined, with freedom, the ſeveral objects of the excluſion bill, now depending for confirmation or rejection before the ſenate; and endeavoured to prove, that ſuch part of it as enacted, that if any perſon holding any office of truſt or profit *under this ſtate*, ſhall take his ſeat in congreſs, and not reſign it (within thirty days after notice of his election) *his office held under this ſtate ſhall be void*," was contrary to ſound policy, and in violation of the conſtitution of the United States, which the members of the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, and all executive, and *judicial* officers are bound, by oath or affirmation, to ſupport. I have nothing further to add on this ſubject; for, if the *impolicy* and *unconſtitutionality* of this meaſure, is not apparent from a deliberate and *impartial* conſideration of my remarks, it would be but a waſte of time to add further arguments.

It has been aſked, if it is repugnant to the conſtitution of the United States to impoſe a forfeiture of office on a *ſtate* officer, who takes a ſeat in congreſs, is it not equally in violation of that conſtitution to declare, that a member of our legiſlature ſhall forfeit his ſeat therein, if he takes a ſeat in congreſs? Candour requires me to admit, that every argument, proving the unconſtitutionality of the *former*, applies to and maintains the unconſtitutionality of the *latter*; and I have no heſitation in giving my opinion, that they are alike infringements of the general government. It muſt have been impoſſible for a man of diſcernment to have read my obſervations to the general aſſembly, without drawing this inference.

It is not contrary to the national conſtitution to prohibit officers of the general government from being in our legiſlature or the council;—and ſound policy and the public good require their excluſion.

It is not repugnant to the federal, or our ſtate, conſtitution, to exclude ſtate officers from holding, at the ſame time, offices under congreſs; but it is, in my judgment, *unjuſt* and *impolitic*.

There are *four* diſtinct ſubjects in the bill. Two of them, to wit: The excluſion of members of our legiſlature, and officers of this ſtate, from holding ſeats in congreſs, are in violation of the federal conſtitution.—The *third*, to wit: The excluſion of *ſtate* officers from all *national* employment, is contrary to reaſon and juſtice. The *fourth*, to wit: The excluſion of national officers from our legiſlature, and council, is politic, and wiſe.

The houſe of delegates, however, have paſſed the bill; but not a ſingle reaſon was offered in favour of it.

There is a reaſon, independent of any I have yet endeavoured to enforce, why the ſenate ſhould give their negative to the bill, to which I take the liberty to draw their particular attention. I maintain, that the ſenate cannot aſſent to it, without the plaineſt and moſt unequivocal violation of *our* form of government. I ground my opinion on a conſideration of the 42d article of the bill of rights, and the 55th article of the form of government as reported by the committee of convention, and upon the 59th and 60th articles of the form of government as finally eſtabliſhed.

It is an incontrovertible fact, that the *excluſion* bill paſſed laſt ſeſſion, and now propoſed to be confirmed, was *only publiſhed among the laws of that ſeſſion*. The queſtion then is, whether *ſuch* a publication is according to the ſpirit and intention of the directions in the 59th article of the conſtitution: and it appears to me that the bare ſtate of the queſtion carries conviction that it is not.

The 59th article declares, "that the form of government, and no part thereof, ſhall be altered or abliſhed, unleſs a *bill* ſo to alter or aboliſh ſhall paſs the general aſſembly, and be *publiſhed*, at leaſt *three months*, before a *new* election, and ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after a *new* election of delegates, in the *firſt* ſeſſion after ſuch *new* election."

In the 60th article it is provided, "that every *law* ſhall be recorded in the general court office, of the weſtern ſhore, and, *in due time*, printed, publiſhed and certified, under the great ſeal, to the ſeveral county courts, in the *ſame* manner as hath been heretofore uſed in this ſtate."

The conſtitution does not in terms direct the particular manner in which a bill to alter or aboliſh it ſhall be publiſhed; but it will require great force of argument to ſhew, that the framers of it meant a publication of ſuch a bill among the laws to be ſufficient. Indeed no argument to prove ſo ſtrange a poſition could be ſatisfactory. The proviſions of the *two* ſections regulating theſe different publications are manifeſtly and materially variant, both in language and ſubſtance.

The publication of the *laws* is ordained to be only *in due time*; that of a *bill* to change or aboliſh within *three months* preceding a new election. If then it was the idea of the convention, that theſe publications ſhould be placed upon the ſame footing, and the *former* be made equivalent to the *latter*, it is unaccountable that one ſhould be ſpecifically regulated as to *time*, and the other left indefinite and general, in a particular ſo important. Again—What is the proviſion for the diſtribution of the laws? They are directed to be ſent to the ſeveral county courts in the ſame manner as under the provincial government. According to the practice alluded to, the county courts, and every juſtice of the peace, had each a copy, and no more were neceſſary to be diſtributed. The perſons thus to be furniſhed with a copy of the *laws* were judiciary and miniſterial officers, immediately concerned in the adminiſtration of the public juſtice, and the interpretation of the acts of the legiſlature. There was therefore a peculiar propriety in ſuch a diſtribution, with a view to the *laws*, which has no exiſtence when a bill to alter or aboliſh the conſtitution is to become the ſubject of univerſal deliberation. In the latter inſtance *every man* in the community was to be the judge, whether in office or not. The whole collective body of the people are the arbiters, and ſo intended to be. The two publications, therefore, have different objects in view, the gratification of one of which requires means far more extenſive than that of the other. Again—That theſe publications were never conſidered by the convention as ſtanding in any point of reſemblance, is obvious from this circumſtance. The publication of a *law* is merely *directory*, and the omiſſion to publiſh it, as directed, would not deprive it of the efficacy incident to an act of legiſlation. But the publication of a *bill* to alter or aboliſh the form of government, is *eſſential* and *indiſpenſable*.—Without it a confirmation can never take place, and would be diſregarded if attempted.

But what is a bill to alter or aboliſh the conſtitution? Is it a *law*, or has it any of the qualities of a *law*? It is no more than a propoſition made to the citizens of Maryland, by thoſe who are ſpecially intruſted for that purpoſe, in order that it may be accepted or refuſed, as the public opinion ſhall incline. It is not an act of legiſlation, but a propoſal for the conſideration of the community, in virtue of a ſpecial delegated power, the moſt important, the moſt difficult of execution, and the moſt dangerous and delicate in the exerciſe. Such a truſt, veſted only from neceſſity, and involving in it conſiderations ſo momentous to the community, ought never to be extended by thoſe, on whom it has been devolved, beyond the limits of the authority *clearly* communicated. The poſſeſſors of this ſpecial power ought to be certain that they do not overleap its boundaries. They ought to be indiſputably aſcertained that they are ſtrictly within the ſphere of it.

Is it poſſible for any man to ſay, that in paſſing the confirmatory act, now before the ſenate, the general aſſembly have undoubted authority? It muſt be conceded that they have no ſuch power, unleſs the publication of the bill has been *ſuch* as the ſpirit of the conſtitution requires.

I have examined the ſubject upon the *letter* of the conſtitution. Let us now conſider it a little on its *intention*. That all government of right originates from the people, is the corner ſtone of our conſtitution. It was not only framed upon that great principle of equal liberty, but the ſame principle is ſo engraſted into it, as that *both* muſt remain or periſh together. As the conſtitution ſprung from the will of the people, it was intended that their pleaſure alone ſhould alter or deſtroy it. Alterations, it was foreſeen, might in future times become requiſite, and hence a mode was deviſed to enable *the people* to make them, without the expedient of ſummoning another convention. This is the object of the 59th ſection. As then the citizens of Maryland, by whoſe authority the conſtitution was framed, were to give their aſſent to any ſuggeſted change, it became neceſſary that they ſhould be conſulted, in ſuch a manner as that they might be enabled fully to deliberate, and finally to decide on the propoſed alteration. For this purpoſe a *publication* of the bill was directed by the conſtitution. This was deſigned to convey full information, as to the nature and extent of the propoſition, to every individual citizen, as far as poſſible. But a *publication* alone might not be ſufficient. Time might ſtill be wanting for the complete underſtanding of the ſubject, and for the formation of a ſafe and deciſive opinion, and therefore the convention have ordained, that the bill ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt three months before a new election. This regulation as to time had probably another object in view. It meant alſo to ſecure, what was the great object of the clauſe, a diffuſive circulation of the ſcope and ſubſtance of the amendment propoſed for adoption. Two things, therefore, are beyond the reach of controverſy. That the framers of our conſtitution intended that it ſhould never be altered without the entire aſſent of the people, previouſly conſulted upon it; and that in order to this, they intended the publication, which they have preſcribed, to be ſuch a one, as, from its nature, was calculated to diffuſe that information neceſſary to enable the perſons conſulted to decide upon the propriety of the improvement ſuggeſted. It brings the whole queſtion to this, Is the publication of a bill among the *laws* ſo calculated or not? I anſwer decidedly not. It is extremely evident, that the diſtribution of the *laws*, under public authority, does not afford an opportunity to one twentieth part of our inhabitants of obtaining any knowledge of a bill publiſhed among them, except what they may gain from the information of others, who perhaps never ſaw the bill themſelves, or if they did, were incapable of underſtanding it. One copy is allotted for the uſe of each county court, one for every juſtice of the peace, and ſo on through the judiciary departments in the county, and one for every member of aſſembly. The allotment for each county is ſent to the clerk's office, from whence very few of them are ever taken; and ſuppoſe them all to be delivered out, how few are thoſe who are poſſeſſed of them in compariſon to the whole number of the county? Can this produce, then, that wide ſpread information, that univerſal diffuſion of the knowledge of a bill, which the convention intended ſhould pave the way for a change of the conſtitution of the ſtate? Have the people a *chance* of being accurately poſſeſſed of the ſubject, or of giving any opinion upon the merits of it? The mode adopted is, in my opinion, extremely well calculated to promote miſchievous and dangerous innovations, but never to draw to a point the fair and unbiaſſed voice of this community. A publication like this affords unbounded ſcope to miſrepreſentation and party, and ſubjects thoſe, who are to decide, to be led aſtray, not only by a ſuppreſſion of the truth, but by actual ſuggeſtions of falſehood. Few have an opportunity of ſeeing the bill, and are therefore obliged to receive the definition of its qualities from thoſe who either do not comprehend it themſelves, or who do not wiſh that others ſhould. Thus the people are not only deprived of a *chance* of giving any determination, or what is worſe, if they are induced to decide at all, that deciſion *may be* the offſpring of deception, and certainly *will be* greatly influenced by miſtake, miſapprehenſion or ignorance.

It is the misfortune of the preſent bill that it illuſtrates my argument from its very nature in a manner peculiarly forcible. It will not be ſaid that it has been peruſed by any conſiderable number of our citizens—for it is too clear that very few of them had the opportunity. The knowledge of it (if it ever has been known or underſtood) could have ſpread itſelf no other way than by verbal information—So that if one man reads it, and miſconceives its ſcope, hundreds, who have not ſeen it at all, are of courſe deceived by him. This bill is, of all others, the beſt calculated to beget error, from its *jumbled and inaccurate* proviſions. It embraces ſuch a number of objects that till lately it has never been underſtood, even by thoſe whoſe ſituations in life would hardly permit them to be ignorant of it. How muſt it have ſtood then with the people?—Can they be ſuppoſed to have ſeen diſtinctly its complicated views?—Does any body believe they did?

Upon the whole, it is clear to me, that neither the *letter* nor the *ſpirit* of the conſtitution have been complied with in the publication of this bill, and that for that reaſon alone, independent of the conſiderations heretofore ſuggeſted, it ought not to be confirmed.

The practice of both branches of the legiſlature, and of the houſe of delegates in particular, upon *ſimilar* occaſions, will go very far to ſhew what ought to have been done in this.—In every inſtance, where it has been thought neceſſary to refer any ſubject of legiſlative deliberation, to the conſideration of the people, a very different mode has been purſued, from that in queſtion. The paper money bill, which was ſubmitted to the people, after it was rejected by the ſenate, was publiſhed by the order of the houſe of delegates in every way which could promiſe information. Why was it ſo publiſhed? Becauſe the opinion of the community was required. Can a caſe be conceived, which calls for the general ſenſe of the ſtate, in more emphatic terms, than a propoſition to alter the form of government? Can a caſe be ſuppoſed which *equally* requires it, when the 59th article of our conſtitution expreſsly calculates upon it, and deviſes the means of obtaining it? The houſe of delegates (26th December, 1791) ordered, "that the bills propoſed by the *committee* appointed to conſider what alterations of the conſtitution and form of government are neceſſary, be referred to the conſideration of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly; and that the ſame be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette, Baltimore Journal, Frederick and George-town papers, and the Maryland Herald, *ſe-*

*the consideration of the people**. Thus proper measures were taken to inform the people of amendments proposed by a committee only, which were nothing until approved by the legislature, and then of no effect until confirmed by another legislature—while the bill in question that in two instances violates the national constitution, and affects the *rights* of the people at large, as well as individuals, and in another instance is *unjust and impolitic*, has only been published among the laws, and never seen, far less considered, or understood by the citizens in general.

If the senate give their assent to this bill, under all its circumstances, I know of no security the people can have for the preservation of the general government or their own.†

CENSOR.

Annapolis, 22d November, 1792.

* *This order did* not include *the bill to prohibit members of congress, &c. as reported by the committee, but only the* oth*r bills reported by them. See Votes of House Del. page* 117.—*The senate made no order for the publication.*

† *Six of the members of the senate* now *attending, did* not *vote on the bill, last session; only* seven *senators voted for the bill, and one against it. To retract an erroneous opinion, is honourable; to run into it, after information and time for deliberation, is unpardonable. The proceedings of last session was hasty in* both *houses. The bill was brought into the house of delegates on Monday, 26th December, and read* immediately *a first and second time, and passed, and sent to the senate on Wednesday, the 28th December.—The amendment was proposed in the senate, and assented to, and sent to the house of delegates; where, on the* next *day (Thursday) it was agreed to. Thus a bill to alter our constitution,* most essentially, *was precipitated in four days.*

Supplement extraordinary to the Gazette of the Netherlands.

BRUSSELS, *September* 11.

THE affair of the 14th, mentioned in our last supplement, was followed by the very precipitate retreat of the armies commanded by Messieurs Luckner, Dumourier and Kellerman.

The Austrian and Prussian combined armies, under the duke of Brunswick, offered them battle, which the French generals did not think proper to accept. Not having succeeded in engaging them to fight, an endeavour was made to turn them; for this purpose it was necessary to dislodge a corps of 20,000 men, under M. Dumourier, who had an advantageous position between the mountains. The intrepidity of our troops overcame these obstacles; they attacked and carried a battery of cannon—they forced the beforementioned corps to abandon its post, and to retire in great haste for fear of being surrounded—the two other generals followed the example of M. Dumourier, The whole French army passed the river Aisne in the greatest disorder, and took refuge towards Chalons, leaving that place between them and the combined armies.

By this manœuvre we are become masters of the woods and mountains, which separate us from the vast plains and open country of Campagne.

We have made four or five hundred prisoners. The enemy has lost a great many men, four guns, six waggons of ammunition and a great quantity of baggage.

On the other hand we learn, that the garrison of Maubeuge made a sortie on the advanced posts of the army, commanded by the duke of Saxe Teschen, and was repulsed with a considerable loss. The new corps of A. Michaelowitz was particularly distinguished in this affair, by its firmness and discipline. We expect more circumstantial details of these several events.

LONDON, *September* 14.

By a letter from Paris, we have the following singular account: The Prussian general ordered the receiver general of the department of the Moselle, to come before him, and render an account of his receipts. This the receiver did, and the whole being audited, and the sum in his hands paid, the Prussian general gave him an acquittance in the following terms—"Received for, and in the name of the French people, and of Louis XVI. king of the French, such a sum, being the amount of the taxes received from such a time till such a time, according to the decree of the national assembly, and for this sum I grant a complete acquittance in the name of the French nation and the king." A notarial copy of this receipt he directed to be sent up to the general Bureau at Paris.

This very curious fact seems to prove, that the invading powers have altered their system. Instead of the devastation and carnage threatened in their manifesto, they now practise the most conciliatory methods and hold out the establishment of the constitution, as accepted by the king in September, 1791. If the nation had the most perfect confidence in this offer so much are they infatuated, and so entirely under the delusion of a republic, for which they neither have knowledge nor morals, they would reject this greatest good that could befal them.

The ruling faction in Paris has intimated in writing to the duke of Brunswick, that his attempt to approach the capital shall be the signal for murdering the king and queen of France.

The influence of the emperor and the king of Prussia over the diet which is shortly to assemble at Ratisbon, cannot be doubted; and when they declare war against France, they must by their constitution furnish an army of near 100,000 men. Of these the king of England, as elector of Hanover, supplies 10,000

A Russian lieutenant-general is at this moment at the head of a body of Polish troops, in the grand duchy of Lithuania; the ambassador of that nation regulates every thing in the capital; the king and his ministers have been obliged to sign all the declarations presented to them, and Poland is now, to all intents and purposes, a Russian province.

Letters from Barcelona state, that five sail of French ships of the line were at anchor off Nice the 24th of last month, for the avowed purpose of bombarding that place on the first movement of the Sardinian troops to join the confederate army.

Sept. 22. Advices received yesterday from France mention, that it was reported that the duke of Brunswick had encountered the French army under command of Dumourier in a general action near Chalons, and obtained a decisive victory: near 10,000 of the French being said to be cut to pieces. War was declared by Spain against France on the 2d of this month, and Messieurs Rubi, Alvarez, and Delasey, are appointed to be his catholic majesty's generals.

M. de la Fayette has published, in the Leyden Gazette, the following address to the army lately commanded by him.

"At a time, when after having concurred in two great revolutions, I enjoyed in retirement the success of my constant efforts for the cause of the people, the dangers of the country snatched me from a private life; I came in the midst of the applauses of the nation, to command the army which the king had intrusted to me; and the national assembly deigned, by the organ of its president, to say to me, "We oppose to the enemies coalesced against us, the constitution and La Fayette." Since this period you have had the means of judging me. Your confidence shewed me that you approved my conduct; your friendship answered to the tender attachment which I had vowed to you. Happy to defend, in the midst of soldiers dear to my heart, the principles to which my whole life has been consecrated, and the constitution which the national sovereignty gave us, I found in this resistance of a free people to so many efforts re-united against them, every thing that could satisfy my opinions and animate my zeal.

"You will remember, I fear with uneasiness, that a turbulent faction, whose movements appeared to me to correspond with those of our exterior enemies, endeavoured to deprive us of that which makes the force of a free people, respect for the laws and fidelity to the constitution, which in this moment seemed to me to be our only point for rallying. My conduct was known to, and my opinions were shared by you—my frankness animated more and more against me, all the enemies of the constitution; but whatever were their efforts and their menaces, the national assembly, by a majority of two-thirds, repulsed their absurd accusations heaped up against me. You know the violences offered the next day to the national assembly; those exercised on the 10th of August against the king; the state of Paris at the moment when the suspension of the king was decreed; the murders, the proscriptions which took place, not only during the battle at the Thuilleries, but even during the following days. I refer in this respect to the decrees of the department of Ardennes and of the municipality of Sedan, and to the few accounts which were suffered to pass, while all the papers, devoted to the Jacobin party, were circulated with profusion. It was evident, that the measures taken on the 10th of August were contrary to the constitution act, and that they were forced from the national assembly. This conviction guided my conduct. The administrative bodies and the municipalities required you to renew the civic oath; the constitution has determined this oath, and ordered you to obey the requisitions of the constituted authorities. It was with regret that I saw a part of the army so far from the fulfilment of this duty, that I would have spared them the evil of refusing it. The pains taken to calumniate me in your opinion, have succeeded so far as to alienate a part of your confidence. On the other side the commissioners of the national assembly, who had accepted on the 10th of August, the execution of the decrees which violence had snatched from them, deprived me of part of my command from Dunkirk to Maubeuge; and they proposed equally to destitute me of that which united me to you, and to renew against me those accusations which neither the assembly, the juries or the judges, were any longer free to decide upon, in the state to which violence had reduced them.

"In these circumstances, and when the present faction directs itself principally against the authors of the revolution, against the true friends of the constitution, I ceased to be destined to fight at your head, and I could no longer hope for an useful death. What remained for me do? To remove from you a general, whom you would be forbidden to obey, and to preserve to liberty a defender, whose inflexibility has merited for him, in this moment, the honour of being proscribed. I separate myself, therefore, from you; I separate myself with a sentiment of grief, which it is, at least, sweet to pour into the bosoms of those of my companions in arms, who have preserved for me their affection. I took, before setting out, all the measures which could answer to me for your safety; and I go far from my country, where a party reigns which proscribes me, far from the enemies coalesced against us, and whom I hoped to combat at your head, to taste, in my retreat the consolation of a pure conscience and to form ardent wishes for the triumph of French liberty over all the factions who seek to enslave it.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE"

This address was certified to the editor of the Leyden Gazette by six officers of M. de la Fayette's late etat-major, who left France with him, but who have been released from the prisons at Luxembourg. He is still in that fortress with M. M. la Tour Maubourg, Alexander Lameth and Bureau de Puzy, who appear to be distinguished by this rigour on account of their having been members of the constituent national assembly of France. In their journey from Nivelles to Luxembourg, an Austrian officer sat in the carriage with each person, and thirty hussars escorted the party.

The other prisoners remain for further orders, either at Nivelles, or Luxembourg.

Sept 27. A letter from Verdun, of the 17th September, says, that general Clairfayt has put Dumourier to flight, dislodging him from his post with only 17,000 men, though Dumourier had 22,000; that the latter then retreated to another body of 30,000, making in the whole 52,000 men, with which he fled with such precipitation as to abandon all his out posts, with his military chest, containing 50,000 livres in crown pieces, besides assignats, and sixty waggon loads of provision. The money is said to have been divided among the hulans.

RICHMOND, *November* 16.

A letter, received by John Redd, Esquire, a member of the house of delegates, from a correspondent in Henry county, dated the 2d instant, says—"I have just received a letter from a friend of mine, who lives on Holstein river—He informs me, that the Indians are very troublesome about the Rye Cove; and, that James Parberry, of Franklin county, was murdered by the savages, on his route from Kentucky to this state, a few days before my friend wrote to me."

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 29.

[*Continued from our last.*]

Silk is an article well worth the attention of the citizens of Maryland.

THE white mulberry tree, which is the proper food for the silk-worms, from which only the best silk is produced, is a native of Maryland; no one grows more naturally here than the mulberry; the tree will grow on all free open warm soil most spontaneously, which is not the case in the eastern states, the state of Connecticut, where the greatest progress is made in this branch of any in the union, is not as natural for either the silk-worm or mulberry tree as Maryland, whose warm kindly soil and salubrious air is much more adapted to both the tree and the insect than that of Connecticut or Massachusetts, where great care and pains have been taken to raise orchards of these trees, by which their daughters are now able not only to cloath themselves very genteelly, but send considerable quantities to the cities and towns, and small quantities of raw silk for exportation to Europe; thus we see a sister state taking the advantage of us in the manufacturing of an article which by nature belongs to us, by which our little domestics would be employed in collecting the leaves, and our daughters be taught industry by the attending the worms, and the winding, spinning, and working the silk much to their amusement, credit and advantage. Cotton if properly cultivated grows well in this state, the only discouragement is that of the early frosts, this may be readily obviated by planting a week or ten days earlier than is common, and applying a small quantity of shell lime, or plaister of Paris to each hill, both of other of which are easily obtained in any part of the state, the plaister being always to be had at Baltimore from Nova-Scotia, and also along the shores of Patuxent river, where it is more than probable that a useful stimulating manure might be had in abundance were it diligently sought for; ashes or shell lime in plenty, a very small quantity of either of those articles applied to each hill of cotton will not only hasten its growth so as to prevent it being injured by the fly, but be productive of a luxuriant crop. The Hessian fly having attacked the wheat crop in part of this state and threatened the whole, is an inducement to our attempting the raising of hemp, flax, cotton and silk, and should we be thus forced from necessity into manufacturing it is more than probable the change will be greatly to our advantage.

In Barbadoes, and some other of the, West-India islands, about fifteen years ago, the inhabitants found themselves almost ruined by a small ant that attacked and destroyed their cane in its infant state, which obliged them to decline the raising of it *in part* for a few years, and from necessity take to the raising of cotton; so far was this from a disadvantage in the issue that it increased their annual profits at least three fold; thus it is more than probable, the Hessian fly, so called, may, instead of a curse or disaster, be a blessing, and of great advantage to the state of Maryland.

[*To be continued.*]

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, November 20.

Mr. Murray renewed his motion for appointing a committee to prepare and report a bill supplementary to the militia law passed in the last session of congress. This motion was seconded by Mr. Mercer, and also supported by both those members. The necessity of ameliorating the law, the impracticability of enforcing it, the extravagance of demanding from a poor man to equip himself with arms which will cost twenty pounds or upwards if a uniformity of caliper is required; were circumstances that deserved the immediate attention of congress, whole duty it would be to amend or repeal such parts of the act as afford such just causes for complaint: on the other hand the motion was opposed upon a principle, that it would be better to defer the business until the meeting of the next congress which as it would be a large representation might be more amply possessed of the sentiments of the people. The difficulties arriving from the clothing of the state laws, and the situation of some states who had already armed their citizens under their own law and at their expence, was brought into view, and the disgraceful alternative of placing arms in the hands

of citizens under a provision to deprive them thereof at pleasure; were all noticed. It was also observed that the law as it now stands was not calculated for the ability or establishment of an effective militia, but on the contrary did not contain a single military principle and was perfectly nugatory, useless, and held in universal contempt; in so much that it seemed to be calculated as if designed to prevent any military establishment whatever, in order to form a plea for a standing army.

The question being called on Mr. Murray's motion being taken, it was negatived. He then moved that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the first section of the law, as relates to the arming of the militia. This motion however, was not decided, but lies on the table.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, November 24, 1792.

ORDERED, That the printer to the state strike one hundred copies of the report of the agent of the state, for the use of the legislature, and that the same be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Attest, Wm. HARWOOD, Clk.
J. WINCHESTER, Asst. Clk.

To the honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND.

RANDOLPH BRANDT LATIMER begs leave to lay before your Honours, statements of his several proceedings, in the execution of his duty, under the act appointing him agent.

No. 1, states the several balances due on the first of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, as far as returns have been made, for taxes on the western shore, amounting to £. 18,384 19 4. It also shews the payments, amounting to £. 7,924 5 0, leaving a balance due of £. 12,688 4 11.

No. 2, states the several balances due from the sheriffs and clerks on the western shore, amounting to £. 12,135 7 6 specie, and £. 13,046 1 11 continental money. It states also the payments made thereon, amounting to £. 3,820 2 3, leaving a balance of £. 8,853 13 6.

No. 3, states the several balances due for taxes on the eastern shore on the first of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, as far as returns have been made, amounting to £. 8,532 18 0½. It also shews the payments, amounting to £. 4,735 2 3½, leaving a balance of £. 4,754 11 1 due.

No. 4, states the several balances due from the several sheriffs and clerks on the eastern shore, amounting to £. 3,939 18 2½. It also states the payments thereon, amounting to £. 1,815 7 3, leaving a balance of £. 2,124 10 11½ due. It therefore appears, that there has been received from the collectors on both shores, for taxes due since the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, the sum of £. 12,659 7 3½, and from the sheriffs and clerks on both shores, for fines, forfeitures, &c. &c. the sum of £. 5,635 9 6, amounting to £. 18,294 16 9½.

No. 5, contains a list of bonds taken for compromises made by the late agent with several collectors, amounting to £. 2,039 8 8 principal.

No. 6 and 7, contain a list of bonds, and payments made by sundry debtors on open account, to the first of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, amounting to £. 2,490 1 3.

No. 8, contains a list of bonds taken for confiscated property not heretofore sold, amounting to £. 1,781 19 0½. Your agent begs leave here to observe, that there yet remains confiscated property, liable to be sold, that will amount to a considerable sum, which he has delayed making sale of, owing to the surveys not being completed, so as to ascertain the precise quantity of acres.

No. 9, contains a list of bonds, &c. taken for confiscated property which was formerly sold, and from which the purchasers were released, and re-sold by the agent, amounting to £. 9,465 11 4½.

No. 10, contains a list of bonds taken for debts installed under the present instalment law, amounting to £. 18,694 14 6 principal, with interest due thereon from the different periods expressed in the list.

Your agent begs leave to express a grateful sense for the confidence reposed in him by the legislature, and will be always happy to give any information in his power, respecting the business intrusted to him, that your Honours may wish.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent.
November 24th, 1792.

By order of the chancellor, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 10th day of January next, at the dwelling house of BENJAMIN BELT, near Bladensburg, for the benefit of his creditors,

SUNDRY negro SLAVES, of different sexes and ages, together with many articles of plantation utensils and household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

w6 THOMAS DUCKETT, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors are requested to attend the sale.
Prince-George's county, November 29, 1792.

A SCHOOL.

HAVING engaged a careful young man to join and assist me in my school for the ensuing year, I give this public notice, that we will teach the Latin language, and give a very good beginning in the Greek, at the rate of four guineas per annum. Attention will be paid to the moral improvement of the youth intrusted to our care, and board may be had upon reasonable terms for six small boys at my house, where the school will be still continued

4w HATCH DENT, Clk.
Charles county, November 17, 1792.

Sale of Holland's Island, &c.

THE subscriber will attend at Mr. MANN's, on Tuesday next, the 4th of December, to dispose of the above property, agreeable to terms formerly advertised in this paper.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON,
Agent for M. HUDSON.

Baltimore, Nov. 26th, 1792.

On the 22d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of col. BRANES, in Piscataway,

ONE hundred acres of very fine LAND, very heavily timbered, lying in Mattawoman Swamp, on the main road leading from Piscataway to Port-Tobacco, in Charles county. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. The sale to be for cash.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER,
JOHN R. PLATER.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the first day of January next,

A QUANTITY of household furniture and negroes, at the late dwelling house of ORNER WILKINS, in the city of Annapolis, deceased. The terms of sale are cash.

HENRY and R. DAVIDGE, Administrators.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one says his name is THOMAS, and the other RICHARD, they appear to be about 27 years of age, are both strong able fellows and say they are free men and came from Westmoreland county, in Virginia, but have no legal authority to shew that they are free; their cloathing is tolerable good. Their masters, if any, are requested to take them away by the 22d day of January, 1793, or they will, on that day, be sold for their prison fees and other charges, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, November 22, 1792.

A LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Chaptico, which, if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

JEREMIAH NEALE (2), Jeremiah Neale and Sons, merchants, Clement's Bay, St. Mary's county.

Elisabeth Thompson, St. Mary's county, near Britton's bay, at Igns. Griffin's.

JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, D. P. M.

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on the lands in South river neck belonging to the estate of William Sanders, lately deceased.

FREDERICK GREEN,
WILLIAM BROGDEN.

November 26, 1792.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on the 18th day of November, 1792, a certain JOHN WILLIAMS, five feet six or seven inches high, about forty years of age; his cloathing is a check shirt, a pair of striped trousers, a brown jacket without sleeves, and a blanket; he is an artful fellow, and was condemned to the wheel-barrow for seven years for stealing a horse from Mr. SAMUEL DAVIDSON, and broke Montgomery county gaol last May. Whoever takes up the said Williams and delivers him to the gaol of this county, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, November 26, 1792.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 15th of September, a negro woman named CLARA, about twenty-two years old, a middle sized smart sensible woman, remarkable large rough hands and feet, her hair growing lower than common down her forehead; she carried off with her a variety of cloaths, amongst which is one white linen jacket, bound round with calico, a calico one, one dark country cloth round with calico, a calico one, one dark country cloth and one striped country cotton ditto, four petticoats, one a dark country cloth, one white country ditto, one striped and one purple, one white linen and one osnabrig shift, a coarse felt hat, with an old black riband round the crown, shoes and stockings, aprons and handkerchiefs, and commonly wears a small brass cross round her neck. I bought her from the rev. Mr. Matthews, living at New-town, St. Mary's county, where she has relations, and may possibly have got there. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the county, or SIX DOLLARS if taken in the county and brought home to the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Pomfret chapple.

w3 WALTER CLEMENTS.
November 22, 1792.

On MONDAY, 17th DECEMBER next, will be offered for SALE, at Fredericksburgh,

TWO HUNDRED likely Virginia born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, of all ages and descriptions, on twelve months credit, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid, a moderate discount will be allowed for all ready payments. Messieurs William Holberne and William Beale, are appointed my agents in conducting the sale.

JOHN TAYLOE.

Mount-Airy, September, 1792.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, now in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county for debts which he is unable to discharge, intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for the benefit of an insolvent act.

JOSHUA DORSEY, of Henry.

Anne-Arundel county, October 19, 1792.

George-town, September 20, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act to empower the trustee of her children to sell and convey said children's lands.

DOROTHY BARBER.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 18th of December next, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day, and continue till all is sold, by order of the orphan's court,

ALL the personal property of the late BENJAMIN HOWARD, deceased, consisting of sundry negroes, men, women and children, valuable stock of all kinds, among which are two yoke of draught steers, variety of good household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. &c. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock, and the terms made known on that day, by

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

Anne-Arundel county, November 14, 1792.

To be SOLD, by virtue of my father's will, on the premises, on Monday the tenth day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig-Point, containing two hundred and four acres. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

w3 RICHARD HOPKINS.

November 21, 1792.

The SUBSCRIBER has for Sale, on reasonable Terms, at his Store,

A COLLECTION of BOOKS, on Religion, Physic, History, Science and Novelty, among them many valuable publications on Architecture; Stationary of various kinds, elegant Pictures, Jewellery and Plated Ware, with sundry Dry Goods.

JOSEPH CLARK.

THE subscriber has also for SALE, a number of valuable LAW BOOKS, which he will sell a BARGAIN to any person that will purchase the whole.

*** An elegant assortment of fine Dutch Quills, and drawing paper, such as double elephant, imperial royal, super royal, fine royal and Caye Medium, &c.

Annapolis, November 29, 1792. 6X

By virtue of an order of the worshipful the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on West river, in said county, on the fourth day of December next,

THE following chattel property belonging to the estate of STEPHEN STEWARD, deceased, consisting of horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, farming utensils, &c. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and the terms for cash only.

w3

STEPHEN STEWARD, Administrator
of STEPHEN STEWARD, deceased.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale a SLOOP of thirty hogheads burthen.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

West river, November 14, 1792. 2X

Pursuant to an order of the honourable the chancellor will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 12th of December, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

THE dwelling plantation of CLEMENT SMITH, late of Calvert county, containing about 200 acres of land. As it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises, a particular description is unnecessary. The purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest within one year, and the residue with interest within two years from the time of sale. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to hand them in legally proved, on or before the day of sale, to Henry Huntt, Esq; of Calvert county.

w3 CLEMENT SMITH, Trustee. 3X

NOTICE.

THE creditors of JOSEPH HILL, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet at the house of the subscriber, on Saturday the first day of December, with their claims legally authenticated that they may receive their dividends of the estate.

JOSEPH HILL, Administrator.

November 22, 1792.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be prefered to the general assembly at their next session, for an act, to repeal an act for the preservation of the breed of fish. 8X

CAME to the subscribers plantation, a small dark bay HORSE, about five years old, and about thirteen hands high. The owner may have him again on proving him to be his and paying charges.

w3 WILLIAM KNIGHTON.

November 12, 1792.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

Thomas Sim Lee, Esquire,

GOVERNOR
OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general assembly did by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state, for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as representatives, and by proclamation signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives; We, in pursuance, of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation, declare that by the returns made to us, it appears that George Dent, John F. Mercer, Uriah Forrest, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Christie, William Hindman, and William V. Murray, Esquires, are duly elected representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States.

GIVEN in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

A Still-House to be rented,

About three miles from Town.

THERE are two STILLS in it, one containing by estimation between eighty and one hundred gallons, the other about forty gallons, with a malt-kiln, and other fixtures and necessary apparatus for carrying on the distilling or brewing business. The building is at present out of repair, but can be soon put in proper condition. For further particulars, inquire at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, October 30, 1792.

In CHANCERY, October 23, 1792.

MORDECAI JONES, of St. Mary's county, having this day filed a petition, setting forth, that on the fifth day of February, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, a certain Caleb Jones, brother of the said Mordecai, executed a deed indented for conveying unto him, the said Mordecai, and his heirs, part of a tract of land lying in said county, called *Beckworth's Lodge*, containing forty-eight acres, more or less, and described by certain courses, that the said deed from accident, and without any fraudulent design, hath not been recorded agreeably to law, that the said Caleb, at the time of executing the said deed, resided in said county, but hath since removed, and is not at this time a resident of the state of Maryland, and the said Mordecai praying by his petition, a decree of this court, for recording the said deed, agreeably to the acts of assembly for such cases provided; It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Mordecai, do give notice by procuring a copy of this order, to be inserted six weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, of his application aforesaid to the intent, that the said Caleb, or his legal representatives, may appear in this court, on the first day of January next, for the purpose of shewing cause (if any there be), wherefore a decree should not be passed as aforesaid.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

JOHN HYDE,

In Conduit-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE MANN's new building,

WHERE he carries on the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the lowest terms; having procured himself a number of the best workmen, he is enabled to carry on his business in the most extensive manner: and he can, with pleasure, inform his friends and customers, that he can serve them upon the most advantageous terms, and on the shortest notice, as he is and will be always supplied with the very best materials, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch. Gentlemen wishing to purchase negro shoes, may be supplied on the shortest notice with any quantity of the best quality, and at the most reduced prices. He also carries on the

Tanning and Currying Business

in all its various branches, in the neatest and best manner, where the best prices are given for raw and dried HIDES, and all orders for leather thankfully received and faithfully executed. He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the great encouragement he has experienced in those two branches since his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Annapolis, August 1, 1792.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Upper Marlborough, which, if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. WILLIAM M'BLAIR, Lower Marlborough, - - - - 5 letters.
Mr. Samuel Foster, Church-hill, Queen-Anne's county, - - - - - 1
Mr. Hepburn, merchant, Marlborough, 1
Mr. Charles Fare, at Mr. M'Daniels, Upper Marlborough, - - - 1
Mr. John Loyd, tailor, Queen-Anne, 1
The Rev. Joseph Messenger, - - 1
Col. William Fitzhugh, Mill Mont, Calvert county, - - - - - 1
Fielder Bowie, Esq; - - 2
Mr. William Phelps, near Queen-Anne, 1
Mr. Joseph Byus, at Lower Marlborough, 2
Mr. Barton Garrott, Frederick county, 1
Mr. Francis Peyton, Alexandria, 1
Mrs. Mary Bishop, Lower Marlborough, 1
Edward Reynolds, Esq; Calvert county, 1
Messr. Hanson & Bond, printers, Alexandria, 1
Robert Bowie, Esq; - - - 1
Mr. Humphrey Belt, - - - 1
Mr. Michael Devoy, tailor, - - - 1
Mr. John Clark, care of Mr. Sinclair, Lower Marlborough, - - - - - 1
Mr. Edward Butler, - - - 1
Mrs. Sarah Beall, - - - 1
Mr. Joseph Delehaye, - - - 1
Richard B. Hall, Esq; - - - 1
James Tilghman, Esq; attorney at law, Queen-Anne's county, - - - - - 1
Mr. Philemon A. Blake, Queen-Anne's county, - - - - - 1
Mr. Robert More, Lower Marlborough, 1
Messr. Maynard and Whittington, 1
Mr. Joseph Shairs, - - - 1
Mr. Loyd M. Lowe, - - - 1
Mr. Robert Lyles, - - - 1
Dare & Allsutt, merchants, Hunting creek, 1
William Sinclair, Esq; Lower Marlborough, 1
Mr. Jesse Bowen, - - - 1
Mr. Thomas Dolin, care of Dr. Wallace, 1
Lingan Boteler, near Upper Marlborough, 1
John Grayham, Queen-Anne's county, 1

2

Kent county, November 10, 1792.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD GRAVES, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present them legally authenticated to Mr. Simon Wilmer, of George-town, or William Graves, at Worton, Kent county, and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

MARY WILMER, Executrix,
4w WILLIAM GRAVES, Executor.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BASIL BEALL, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ZADOCK DUVALL, who is legally authorised and empowered to receive and settle the same.

SARAH BEALL, Executrix of
w 3 BASIL BEALL.
November 8, 1792.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from col. Lloyd's farms on Wye; on the 3d of September last negro JACK, and on the 6th of November, instant, negro DANIEL. JACK is an African slave about 5 feet 8 inches high, and 37 years of age, rather slender made, a thick neck, very black, and reels a little in his walk, has a sly impudent look, and subject to stammer in his speech; he is a noted rogue and runaway, as his back will shew, and went off with an iron collar on his neck. DANIEL is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and 36 years of age, a little upon the yellow complexion, has a low and very wrinkled forehead when he looks up, high eye-brows, and the hair on them and his eye-lashes thick and very black, a large mouth and thick of speech. The fear of punishment for breaking the lock and stealing a neighbour's canoe occasioned his absconding. Their cloathing is not certainly knowne Daniel may have a new hat. I will give the abov. reward or ten pounds for either of them, and will pay all reasonable charges for delivering them to the subscriber.

4w THOMAS OZMONT.
Wye river, November 15, 1792.

To be HIRED,

An excellent Woman Cook,

SHE is honest and industrious, and well qualified, from constant and considerable employment in her line of business, to manage the affairs of a kitchen.—She has one female child, who must be taken with her. Inquire of

THE PRINTERS.
September 6, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition St. Mary's county March court next, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called *Basford Manor*, lying in St. Mary's county, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

3 GEORGE CARPENTER.
St. Mary's county, October 31st, 1792.

SCHEME
OF
WILLIAM ALLEIN's LAND,
LOTTERY.

No. 1,	1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,	793	10
2,	1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,	320	0
3,	1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood,	200	0
4,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 3, ditto,	100	0
5,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 4, ditto,	100	0
6,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 5, ditto,	100	0
7,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 6, ditto,	100	0
	1 ditto of 100 dollars cash,	37	10
	21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto,	63	0
	145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in, bottles,	435	0
	First drawn blank,	1	0
173	Prizes.	£. 2250	0
577	Blanks.		
750	Tickets, at £. 3 each,	£. 2250	0

MANAGERS,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, George-town; James Belt, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Trueman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junr. Joseph Wilkinson, William Grahame, Peter Emmerson, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry Huntt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the carriage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warrantees, to be made for the land. Plan of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.
Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat, osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a coarse cloth over jacket, short and round, he had other cloaths with him, which cannot well be described, he is likely, of a very dark complexion, full faced, and has a remarkable fine set of teeth, he is slow of speech, and rather awkward in his manners, is a tolerable good blacksmith, but has never worked as foreman of a shop; he was formerly the property of Henry May, late of this county, blacksmith. This fellow was taken out of gaol at Alexandria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but has since made his escape; when he was apprehended he had a forged pass in his possession, and it is expected he may have procured another. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to me, or secures him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

RICHARD BEARD.

N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to pass for a free man, as there are many free blacks passing about the country; when he went to Alexandria his intention was to have made his escape by water, I therefore forewarn all masters of vessels, and others from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, if they should they may expect to be dealt with agreeably to law.

R. B.
Anne-Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ORNER WILKINS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make *immediate* payment.

H. and R. DAVIDGE, Adm'rs.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.